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TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes.
8.00 " " 9.30 " " 10 "
9.30 " " 11.00 " " 15 "
11.30 " " 12.30 p.m. " 15 "
12.30 p.m. " 2.30 " " 10 "
2.30 " " 4.00 " " 15 "
4.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 "

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11.30 " 12.00 noon " 15 "
12.00 noon " 1.00 p.m. " 10 "
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4.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 "

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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE

On and after FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1921, until further Notice
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Station	No. 1a Local a.m.	No. 13 Local a.m.	No. 3 Local a.m.	No. 7 Local a.m.	No. 11 Local a.m.	No. 5 Through Express a.m.	No. 15 Local a.m.	No. 17 Joint Sectional 3rd Goods. p.m.	No. 21 Local p.m.	No. 9 Through Slow p.m.	No. 23 Local p.m.	No. 25 Local p.m.	No. 27 Thro' Exp. p.m.
CANTON dep. (Tai Sha Tau)						8.00		—		5.05			
SHEK LUNG dep.						9.16		3.30		11.45			
Sham Chun dep.		7.25	8.04	9.25	10.57	11.19	11.40	1.35	5.25	5.36	6.15	6.35	
Sheungshui dep.		7.35	8.15	9.34	10.44		11.51	1.50	5.37	5.46	6.25	6.45	
Fanling dep.	Sundays only	7.55	8.25	9.52	10.58		12.06	2.07	5.47	5.56	6.35	6.55	
Taipo Market dep.		7.43	8.36	9.58	11.04		12.12	2.17	5.57	6.06	6.45	7.05	
Taipo dep.		7.47	8.34	10.12	11.08		12.20	2.25	6.05	6.14	6.53	7.13	
Shatin dep.		8.00	8.47	10.28	11.18		12.31	2.36	6.16	6.25	7.04	7.24	
Yaumati dep.	7.37	8.14	9.00	10.38	11.28		12.41	2.46	6.26	6.35	7.14	7.34	
KOWLOON arr.	7.45	8.22	9.09	10.46	11.36	11.52	12.45	2.57	6.33	6.43	7.22	7.42	

UP TRAINS

Stations	No. 2 Local a.m.	No. 24 Local a.m.	* No. 6 Through Express a.m.	No. 8 Local a.m.	No. 4 Through Slow a.m.	No. 12 1st Class and Goo a.m.	No. 14 Local a.m.	No. 16 Joint Sectional Goods p.m.	No. 20 Local p.m.	No. 22 Local p.m.	** No. 10 Thro. Exp. p.m.	No. 26 Local p.m.	No. 28 Local p.m.	No. 30 Local p.m.
Last Ferry leaves Hongkong	6.15	6.15	7.55	8.25	8.15	8.25	10.15	11.55	1.25	2.55	5.25	5.15	5.15	5.15
KOWLOON dep.	6.41	7.10	8.27	8.56	8.41	8.50	10.39	12.20	1.51	3.22	5.51	5.41	5.41	5.41
Yaumati dep.	6.51	7.13			8.51		10.49	12.28	1.57		5.57	5.51	5.51	5.51
Shatin dep.	7.08				9.07		11.05	12.44	2.13		6.13	6.07	6.07	6.07
Taipo dep.	7.17		8.51		9.16		11.14	12.53	2.22		6.22	6.16	6.16	6.16
Taipo Market dep.	7.21				9.20		11.18	12.56	2.26		6.26	6.20	6.20	6.20
Fanling dep.	7.33				9.32		11.29	1.07	2.37		6.37	6.31	6.31	6.31
Sheungshui dep.	7.39				9.38		11.35	1.13	2.43		6.43	6.37	6.37	6.37
Sham Chun arr.	7.56	Sundays only	9.10	9.15	9.55	10.10	11.52	1.30	3.00	Except Sundays & Occasional Holidays	7.00	6.54	6.54	6.54
SHEK LUNG arr.			10.47	9.33				4.51						
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau) arr.			13.10	9.54				6.45						

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SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Fanling ...dep.	7.45	11.20	2.20	6.20	Shatkukok...dep.	6.30	10.15	1.05	5.00
Shatsukok ...arr.	8.40	12.25	3.15	7.15	Fanling ...arr.	7.25	11.10	2.00	5.55

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this table will connect with the trains as shown.

Further information may be obtained at the Railway Offices, Kowloon, from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Hongkong, or from The American Express Company, Hongkong.

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Nagasaki:—Japan Hotel
Nara:—Nara Hotel
Nikko:—Kanaya Hotel, Nikko Hotel
Osaka:—Osaka Hotel
Shimonoseki:—San-yo Hotel
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Ryojun (Port Arthur):—Yamato Hotel

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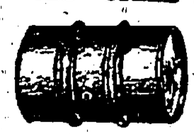

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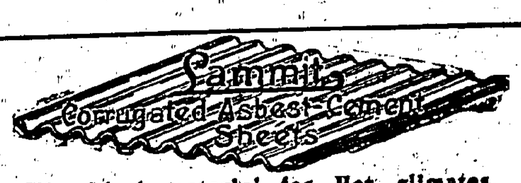

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THE NEGLECT OF BIBLE STUDY.

SERMON AT ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

The Rev. H. Copley Moyle, Chaplain of St. John's Cathedral preaching on Sunday morning from the text:—

"Whatsoever things were written aforetime were written for our learning, that we, through patience and comfort of the Scriptures might have hope," Rom. 15.4, said:—

As our alms are asked this morning for the British and Foreign Bible Society it would seem natural to spend a few minutes in thinking about the Bible and its history. A writer in a London newspaper recently used these words "There is no greater need, in our present day civilization than a better knowledge of the Bible. No one who knows it and learns how to read it will remain uneducated; no one to whom the Bible is a closed book is really educated. A study of the men and women of the Bible shows how deep that book goes into human nature, and what a revelation it is of humanity. It describes human nature as it is to-day; it asks questions and answers them. It is in fact the most modern of books." There was a time when it was said of the English people, that they were the people of one book and that book the Bible, and I believe that it is still a fact that the sale of the Bible exceeds the sale of any other book. But I fear we cannot say that the Bible is well known to-day. One of the causes of the present widespread neglect of Bible study by professing Christians, is a vague feeling that the Bible is not to be trusted. This is in part due to the way in which the Bible was used in a past generation for purposes for which it was not intended. A hundred years ago English Christians had come to have an idea of the Bible as an epitome of the history of the world, and had come to take many statements literally which were not so intended. To-day Bible students hold very different views of the Bible to those held 100 or even 50 years ago, and it would indeed be surprising if it were not so. We live in a changing age when our habits, our customs, our manners even our language is changing, but there is truth in those familiar lines of Tennyson:

The Old order changeth, yielding place to new,
And God fulfils Himself in many ways,
Lest one good custom should corrupt the world.

Let us remember that the Church has never defined exactly what she means by Inspiration, and the ideas which one generation may hold on the subject may differ widely from the ideas of another generation, but to-day the inspiration of the Holy Scriptures is recognised by the best and ablest scholars as having been abundantly vindicated by modern research and criticism.

From the students' point of view there is a great difference between the Old and New Testament. The New Testament was at one time violently attacked by a wave of destruction criticism, but that has now spent its force and in almost every case the traditional judgment of the books of the New Testament has been endorsed by modern scholarship. The attempt to assign them to the second century has now been abandoned, and it is recognised that they were all, or nearly all, written in the first century, and mostly by the Apostles and others to whom they were usually attributed.

Views of the Old Testament have undergone more change, and it has now come to be recognised generally that the Old Testament books have gone through a considerable process of editing—that is to say they are in most cases the work of some writer who has had various sources of written information before him and has pieced together extracts from these different sources. In some cases this is hinted at in the books themselves; in other cases it requires careful study to discover their sources. If we look at the books of Samuel and Kings we shall see clearly that they are compilations from earlier documents. In some cases they give different accounts of the same event, as *e.g.* of Saul's being made king, and of his meeting with David. These accounts which regard the event from different points, cannot always be harmonised easily.

Again, we sometimes find an entire difference of style in the same book as when we compare the vivid and dramatic accounts of the events in the lives of Elijah and Elisha with dry and formal accounts of the reigns and deaths of the Kings. The book of Chronicles names some of the original authorities for the history of David's reign, viz., the history of Samuel the seer, the history of Nathan the prophet, and the history of Gad the Seer. The author of the book of Kings names as one of his authorities the book of the Acts of Solomon, and refers his readers for fuller information to the book of the chronicles of the Kings of Judah, and the book of the chronicles of the Kings of Israel. In the Chronicles we are told that the Acts of Jehoshaphat "are written in the history of Jehu the son of Hanani, which is inserted in the book of the Kings of Israel." So the primary authorities for large parts of the history of the books of Samuel and Kings were the writings of contemporary prophets. These were largely incorporated by the later writers who quoted them freely, so that whatever may be the date when these books were written they are based on first hand information.

The same idea of the composite origin of the books is now held with regard to the prophets. Some people if they ever thought about the subject may have supposed that the prophets wrote down their own discourses before or after delivering them and then collected them into book form. This may possibly have been the case with a few of the prophets, as Joel and Ezekiel, but it cannot have been the case with all of them. The book of Jeromiah gives us an account of the way in which some of that book was written. In the 36th chapter of Jeremiah we read that in the 4th year of Jehoiakim Jeremiah received a command from God to this effect; "Take thee a roll of a book, and write therein all the words that I have spoken unto thee against Israel." And in obedience to this command Jeremiah with the help of his scribe Baruch made the roll which was afterwards burned by the King. As Jeremiah had been prophesying for 22 years it is clear that the book must have been a condensed summary of his teaching, and we are told that much was added to it when it was rewritten. Some of the book was apparently taken down by Baruch in Jeremiah's very words, and some of it was the result of Baruch collecting records of his master's teaching.

The book of the prophet Isaiah is now generally agreed to have been written by more than one author. The last twenty-seven chapters are believed to be the work of a prophet living in Babylon towards the end of the period of the captivity and not the work of Isaiah who lived in the reign of Hezekiah. If we read the last 27 Chapters of Isaiah we shall see that the standpoint of the prophet is that of the time when Jerusalem was in ruins, the Temple was in the dust, the cities of Judah were deserted and the whole land desolate. The exile had already lasted for a long time; there was a danger of the Jews losing hope of its ever being finished, and the message of this prophet was that Jehovah was about to deliver His people, and that Cyrus who had already started on his victorious career was to be the instrument of the Jews' deliverance. The whole viewpoint of the prophet is that of a Jew living amidst heathen surroundings, which Isaiah never did. The prophet was no doubt familiar with the writings of Isaiah, and was filled with the same spirit. The name of the author was unimportant. It was his message that mattered. Like John the Baptist, in later times the people were to be attracted by what he said not by the speaker. The same idea of the composite nature of the books may be said to be established with regard to the first six books of the Bible, which are now generally believed to be founded on four principal documents, which embody matter of vast antiquity coming down from the Ages of the Childhood of the world. The late Dr. Driver, perhaps the greatest English authority on the Old Testament wrote these words "It is not the case that critical conclusions. . . are in conflict either with the Christian Creeds or with the Articles of the Christian faith. These conclusions affect not the fact of revelation, but only its form. . . . They do not touch either the authority or the inspiration of the scriptures of the Old Testament. They imply no change in respect to the Divine attributes revealed in the Old Testament, no change in the lessons of human duty to be derived from it, no change as to the general position (apart from the interpretation of particular passages) that the Old Testament points forward prophetically to Christ." If we need comfort and help and spiritual strength we may obtain what we want by a careful and systematic study of the Holy Scriptures, and earnest meditation on the truths which they reveal. If we neglect them we do so to our souls undoing.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

A SERIES OF ARMED ROBBIES.

GANGS BUSY IN VARIOUS DISTRICTS.

During the week-end no less than five cases of armed robbery were reported to the police. In each case the men were armed with revolvers and in all over $7,500 in money, jewellery and clothing were stolen.

ROBBERS LOOT PAWNSHOP.

On Sunday night, at Samsuipo the accountant of a pawnshop, named the Wo-tai, was checking pawn-tickets at 10.30 o'clock when a man, whom he knew casually, entered accompanied by two strangers. After a short conversation, the accountant went into the kitchen, and one of the men followed him. The accountant was overpowered and gagged. The robbers, who were armed with revolvers, then opened the safe and stole $3,290 worth jewellery and money to the amount of $154.

MATSHED ROBBERY.

On Saturday night four men, armed with revolvers, forced their way into a matshed occupied by a family, at Chima-yuen, Yaumati. Two boxes were broken open and money and property to the total value of $150 were stolen.

SYSTEMATIC ROBBERY AT PING CHAU ISLAND.

A large gang of men raided the Island of Ping Chau on Friday night and a large sum of money as well as valuable property was carried away. The gang first visited a shop during the absence of the master and forced a *foki* to lead them to a room on the first floor where a sum of $150 was extracted from two boxes.

Two houses in Wing On Street were subsequently visited by the gang and the robbers seized money and property, amounting to the large sum of $4,000.

Whitaker's Almanack for 1922, a copy of which we have just received from the publishers, marks the 54th year of issue of this indispensable work of reference. "Whitaker's" enjoys a world wide reputation, and no reference library can afford to be without it. We notice that the work is now published at 6/- nett.

SMALLPOX AT SHANGHAI.

FEWER CASES AMONG FOREIGNERS.

The passing of the old year, says the *N.-C. Daily News* of the 16th inst., has seen an abatement in the number of foreign cases of small-pox notified to the Health Department. A similar decrease has unhappily not been observed in the case of the Chinese. During the first half of the month only three foreign deaths from the disease took place in the International Settlement. Statistics for January up till the 15th inst. are as follows:

Foreign cases notified to the Health Department, 21. Number of deaths, 3: Chinese Isolation Hospital: 17. During the week ending on Sunday no less than 39 deaths are recorded among the resident Chinese population.

THE $90,000,000 LOAN.

BRITISH MINISTER'S OPPOSITION.

The proposal made by the Peking Government for raising domestic bonds with the Salt Gabelle as security has already been cancelled owing to the protest by the British Minister to Peking, says a Chinese news agency. In consequence, the Liang Cabinet has now under contemplation a plan to issue bonds with the Salt Gabelle surplus, which is naturally to be delivered to China, as security with the object of passing the China New Year. The substance of the plan, it is reported, is as follows:—

Total sum, $7,000,000.
Interest, 15 per cent.

CHINESE CUSTOMS TARIFF.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION TO MEET IN SHANGHAI.

The Waichiaopu announces that the revision of the Customs tariff, whereby the customs duties will be brought to an effective five per cent., will be in the hands of an international commission of which Admiral Tsai Ting-kan will again be Chairman. This commission will also meet at Shanghai.

The increase is to take effect four months after the conclusion of the Washington Conference and two months after the publication of the revised duties. It is not known whether the Washington Conference has decided upon the period from which the duties will be assessed, but it is anticipated that it will cover a number of years and will again be below the present actual effective rate, owing to the great change in prices since the beginning of the war.

THE POSITION OF WOMAN IN CHINA.

The International Woman Suffrage Alliance, who issue a news service from London has received from Miss Lee Lien, of Canton, the following interesting details on the position of the woman in China:—

1.—There has not been any written law governing marriage, and the old parental-arranged marriage has been broken down. Engagements are initiated by the young people concerned but they must gain consent of their parents.

2.—Property.—There is no law to assure nor to declare against a woman holding or inheriting property. But it has been customary that a widow who has no children holds no property, and a girl inherits a part of her father's property.

3.—Guardianship of Children.—No woman has ever been legally guardian of her children.

4.—The woman has a right to her own earnings.

5.—The divorce law is equal for both sexes.

6.—State regulation for prostitution exists, but a great anti-prostitution movement has lately been started.

TENNIS AT SINGAPORE.

AN INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

The meeting of the well-known Singapore tennis player, D. H. Kleinmann and the S.C.C. Champion, J. A. Dean, with S. Nakamura, last year's winner of the Gaunt Cup, and a fellow countryman named Mikohara, on the S.C.C. tennis courts attracted a large attendance composed to a great extent of Japanese supporters. The match took place in front of the Club Pavilion and members and friends were thus able to watch the play from the verandahs. Some splendid tennis was witnessed in the course of two sets which were played before the failing light prevented further play and the honours remained evenly divided. The Japanese won the first set 9—7, their opponents taking the second, 10—8.

After being down, 40—love, the Japanese won the opening game, but the Club's representatives obtained a lead of 5—3 in the first set. A splendid rally gave the Japanese the next three games and after some very keen tussles they won the set by 9—7. Success attended the visitors in the first game of the second set but they lost the next three games in masterly fashion. The Japanese led by odd game in nine. Dean was using the net a lot at this period but the Club took the next game and the scores alternated first one way and then the other until at eight all, Kleinmann and Dean finished the set by winning the last two games by a vastly improved display on that of the more recent games. Mr. O. B. S. Bateman umpired. — *Singapore Free Press.*

From the office of *The Financier*, London, we have received a copy of "The Financier Rubber Share Handbook." The fact that this is the 17th edition of the work is good proof of its usefulness and value to investors interested in Rubber. It is a work of over 900 pages and is published at 10/-.

VISIT OF PRINCE OF WALES.

SINGAPORE ARRANGEMENTS.

H.R.H. will arrive in Singapore on Friday, 31st March, and disembark probably at 8 a.m. A guard of honour composed of ex-service men only from the Straits Settlements will be mounted at the "War Memorial." For this guard, Penang and Province Wellesley Volunteers will provide 30 all ranks. A stand for other Ex-service men their wives will be provided near "War Memorial." A guard of honour from Asiatic Companies will also be mounted (place not yet decided.) Penang Volunteers will provide a proportion of this guard. Other Volunteers will be utilised for duty in the streets.

FRENCH MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS AT SHANGHAI.

Voting in the French Municipal Council election at Shanghai, took place last week. Of 1,071 electors on the register, only 278 went to the poll.

There were six candidates for five seats on the Council, and M. Arnaud-Coste was again unsuccessful. The only two candidates for foreign representation were Messrs. Speelman and Shoop, and both were well supported. The result was declared as follows:—

Elected:—

M. Speelman	245
M. Shoop	231
A. Tulasne	174
P. Le Bris	166
A. Chapeaux	150

Not elected.

A. Arnaud Coste	141

Messrs. Speelman, Shoop, Tulasne and Le Bris will serve on the Council for two years, and M. Chapeaux for one year.

Four candidates for the Commission Foncière were elected, as follows:—

Ch. Barriere	242
F. Sallou	240
J. M. Tavares	240
V. Dent	220

A few votes were recorded for names not on the official list.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN TRADE.

BALANCE OF IMPORTS.

The foreign trade of Japan for 1921, according to figures supplied by the Department of Finance, was as follows:—

The exports for 1921 (in thousands of yen) amounted to 1,252,241. In 1920 they were 1,948,247. The imports for 1921 amounted to 1,612,870. In 1920 they were 2,335,541. These figures show the balance of 350,629 in favour of imports.

There was no export of gold and silver in 1921, while in 1920 it amounted to 3,898. During the past year gold and silver to the amount 138,620, was imported. In 1920 they amounted to 104,727.

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce and de Navigation d'Extrême Orient, in their report dated Saigon, January 10th, state:—

Our market is still very quiet, and we have only to report some transactions with Europe. Prices have made a further decline, though the arrivals of paddy from the interior is not abundant; the quantity, however, is expected to increase in the next few weeks.

The total amount of rice exported from January 1st to December 19th 1921, is 1,459,632 tons against 993,191 in 1920.

We quote to-day:—White Saigon rice, No. 2 Japan quality, Hongkong, $4.74 per picul, f.o.b. Saigon, for January-February shipment.

WORLD THEATRE.

It is almost impossible to live down a bad reputation. Miss Ruth Royce, bad woman of the screen, has discovered this fact. Some three years ago, when she left the dramatic stage to try her fortune before the camera, she was cast for the *role* of a "heavy" and she played the part with such skill and conviction that she has been compelled to play similar ones ever since.

Miss Royce performs her latest acts of villainy in the *role* of the half-breed Indian girl in Universal's photo-play of the Frozen North; "Man Trackers," which is announced to appear at the World Theatre to-night.

Her dark type of beauty and her dramatic ability combine to make her an ideal player for this difficult *role*, and if she does not win the sympathy of the audience in her character she certainly wins the admiration of the spectators for the skill with which she portrays it.

KRYPTOK LENSES

are the most perfect double focus glasses for both reading and distant. In the ordinary bifocal lens, the segment or part for reading is cemented to the distant lens, raising the segment above the surface of the main lens. The segment and the line of union are always more or less noticable. In Kryptok lens, no cement is used, but the reading segment is electrically fused in a depression in the main lens, while the whole lens is ground smooth on both sides to the desired focus. Kryptok lenses of any prescription in either regular or Toric form are manufactued by the Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Optical Prescription Specialists, located in 53, Queen's Road Central.—ADVT.
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THE SEAMEN'S STRIKE.

HONGKONG GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE AT CANTON.

CONFERENCE WITH THE CIVIL GOVERNOR.

Up to last night there was no change in the strike situation. The Union officials maintain that the trouble has spread to Shanghai and Swatow. On being told that the *Empress of Russia* was not held up in Shanghai but left that port for Manila on Sunday, the Union official who so eagerly imparted news of her detention at Shanghai on the previous day was singularly reticent, but said "we have had no news from that quarter for a day." He mentioned that locally there was not so much doing as last week. The number sent to Canton yesterday was about 130. The meeting room of the Union was not crowded as it has been and there was far less excitement.

More vessels entered port during the week end. The total number of ships in port was yesterday was 145, exclusive of river steamers. Not all of these, however, are detained by the strike.

The most interesting news of the day is contained in yesterday's issue of the Strikers' "Bulletin," a paper published by the Seamen's Union in Canton. It contains the news that Mr. A. E. Wood, of the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs, visited Canton on Saturday and together with the British Vice-Consul at Canton met the official representatives of the Seamen's Union at the house of Civil Governor Chen Chiung-ming.

A report of the conference is given in the bulletin, of which the following is a brief outline:—

"CONFERENCE AT CANTON GOVERNMENT HOUSE."

As the strike has now reached a deadlock, the Hongkong Government on Saturday sent a special representative to Canton for the purpose of approaching Civil Governor Chen to arbitrate in the matter. Arising out of this Governor Chen held a conference at the Government House on Saturday at 2 p.m. The Vice-British Consul and Mr. A. E. Wood attended, and there were also present five representatives of the Seamen's Union and two representatives of the Workers' Union.

The British Vice-Consul proposed that the Seamen's Union should send representatives to Hongkong to negotiate with the ship-owners. He also invited the Civil Governor to be represented.

Mr. P. S. Chan, Chairman of the Union, objected to this proposal, saying that the ship-owners had been repeatedly asked to reply to the demands made by the Union during the past two months, but without result. "If their demands were not complied with they would not send any representatives to Hongkong.

So Siu Ching, a member of the Seamen's Union Committee, emphasised the need for an increase in the wages of seamen saying that the wages of seamen had been only slightly increased during the past 10 years.

It was represented by Mr. Wood that the Hongkong Government knew nothing of the repeated demands of the men during the past two months.

Mr. So contradicted this statement and said the solicitors to the Union, Messrs. Hastings & Hastings, had referred the whole matter to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs and that the English newspapers had published the matter in detail. There was no excuse, he said, for not knowing the true facts of the case.

The Vice-Consul then suggested that perhaps a mutual concession on both sides would get over the difficulty, and suggested that if the demand was for an increase of $15 and the ship-owners offered $10, both parties would probably be satisfied by a splitting of the difference.

To this the representatives of the Seamen's Union would not agree. They stated that their demands were not unreasonable.

Mr. Wood repeated his proposal for sending representatives, both of the Canton Government and the Seamen's Union, to Hongkong to meet representatives of the Hongkong Government in conference.

The Union representatives said they were only prepared to discuss the matter in Canton. If the ship-owners agreed to their demands they would be only too pleased to sign the agreement there.

Mr. P. S. Chan intimated that the headquarters of the Union were in Canton and that the power of settlement was in Canton.

Mr. Wood asked for time to go into the matter minutely.

Mr. Yin Yik pointed out that unnecessary delay meant prolonging the strike. He complained that the Unions in Hongkong were not protected by the Government and that the police often unlawfully interfered with members of the Union. He instanced the arrest on the previous day of a member of the Union who went on board a steamer to receive the crew of a vessel just arrived in port. Although the man was released by the kindness of an Inspector of Water Police, it illustrated the fact that police interference was such that the matter could not be settled in Hongkong. At Canton, on the other hand, so far as they observed the law, they enjoyed full liberty.

The Civil Governor, having an important engagement elsewhere, then left, and the British Vice-Consul drafted a telegram to be sent to the ship-owners through the Governor of Hongkong. The purport of the telegram, apparently was merely "to ask whether the owners agreed to the demands of the men." Asked if they, on their part, could make any concessions, the men's representatives replied, "No."

The British Vice-Consul is reported to have said "that the Navy in Hongkong had not enough provisions," and that therefore the Government sent the s.s. *Wushan* to Canton manned by naval men in order to convey food. It was hoped that the Civil Governor would urge the men not to interfere with this, seeing that there were 650,000 of their nationals in Hongkong for whom the men should have consideration.

The *Bulletin* says it is stated that the Civil Governor has agreed to appeal to the men in this sense. The British Vice-Consul, also, was assured that the seamen would not interfere seeing that the *Wushan* would carry food for the people of Hongkong.

After two hours, the conference was adjourned without coming to any definite conclusion; it was felt that nothing more could be done pending a reply from the ship-owners and the Government.

UNION OFFICIAL ASSAULTS A SHIP'S OFFICER.

INCIDENTS ON THE S.S. "NINGPO."

The case came up for hearing at the Magistracy, yesterday morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, in which a Chinese named Chan Cheuk Hing, an official of the Seamen's Union was charged with assaulting the Chief Officer, (Mr. L. J. Fulger) of the China Navigation Co.'s s.s. *Ningpo* and with being on board the *Ningpo* without permission.

Mr. D. J. Lewis, solicitor, represented the complainants, and Mr. W. B. Hind appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Lewis said that the s.s. *Ningpo* arrived in port on Thursday and proceeded to Wanchai to discharge a cargo of coal. The crew worked on Thursday and on Friday morning. At noon on that day 12 members of the Seamen's Union came on board the vessel carrying banners. They were asked to leave the vessel and eleven did so. The twelfth man, the defendant, stayed on board and made his way to the seamen's quarters. The defendant eventually came along and saw the chief officer and asked to see the master. He produced a card, which stated that he was a member of the Seamen's Union. The chief officer immediately ordered him off the vessel. At the third time of asking the defendant struck the officer on the chest and pushed his way past the officer. Shortly afterwards police came on board and arrested the defendant.

Mr. Lawrence John Fulger, chief officer of the *Ningpo*, gave evidence in support of Mr. Lewis's opening statement. When witness ordered the defendant to leave the ship he refused to go but continued to stand near the gangway. Witness repeated the order. Defendant then said "I will not leave the ship until the sailors, firemen, and stewards come with me." Witness got in front of him so that he could not get to the crew's quarters without passing him. After repeating the order a third time defendant got excited and struck witness on the left shoulder. He then pushed past witness, who did not attempt to stop him. Witness hoisted the police flag. Plain clothes policemen came on board.

Mr. Lewis: The defendant was taken away by the police at 1.15 p.m., and then what happened?

Witness: All the crew left the ship, but before they went the No. 1 fireman said they were very sorry, but they would have to go.

Witness did not lay hands on the defendant.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hind, witness said that no letter was handed to him by defendant.

Replying to a further question from Mr. Hind, witness said the ship's guard numbered four, a Chinese detective, a Chinese policeman and two of Butterfield and Swire's Indian watchmen.

Mr. Hind: The defendant's story is that he came on board alone. Is that so?

Witness: No; he came on board with the others.

Do you recognise him as one of the 12?—I cannot say that I do.

Did you see him come out of the forecastle before he came to you with the card?—Yes, I did.

Were you not sent for by the quartermaster to came and see this man?—No; I was not; he came up to me and, acting under instructions from the China Steam Navigation Co., I ordered him off the vessel.

Sergt. J. S. Dick said that on the 20th inst. at about 1.10 p.m. he had occasion to visit the s.s. *Ningpo* to examine the ship's guard. Whilst there he was informed that the chief officer had been assaulted by the defendant and that the defendant was on board without permission. The police officer asked the defendant why he did not leave the ship when asked to do so. The defendant, by way of reply, showed him a letter (copy of which was produced in Court). Witness did not see the contents, but the envelope was addressed to the Captain of the s.s. *Ningpo*. The defendant was arrested and went to the police station without any trouble.

The defendant then gave evidence and said that he was a seaman and that his present address was No. 31, Des Voux Road Central. On Thursday he went on board the s.s. *Ningpo* by launch, which was carrying one banner. There were a number of members of the Union on board the launch. He alone boarded the vessel. He had a letter and a card in his possession at the time, addressed to the Captain. Someone, belonging to the ship, who was not in Court, told him the Captain was ashore. He told the man that he wanted to see the Chief Officer. He (defendant) then showed the letter to the Chief Officer who asked him to wait. About twenty minutes later the Water Police came on board. He (defendant) was still standing by the gangway. Two plain clothes men came on board. One stood by the defendant and the other went to look for the chief officer.

In reply to the Magistrate defendant said he did not go into the crew's quarters. He was afraid to go there without permission.

Mr. Lewis (cross-examining the defendant): Your story is that you went on board alone and that you quietly waited by the gangway until the chief officer came back to you?

Defendant: Yes.

Mr. Lewis: So that the interview was of the politest form?—Yes.

And you waited by the gangway for 20 minutes after the chief officer had seen you?—Yes.

Did he at anytime tell you to leave the ship?—No, not at any time.

Did you have any conversation at any time with any member of the crew whilst on board?—Some members of the crew came by the gangway and spoke to me.

Did you at any time go into the forecastle?—No, I did not put a foot inside the forecastle.

Two other members of the Seamen's Union corroborated the defendant's story and stated that they did not see the defendant leave the gangway during the whole time he was on board.

The Magistrate said that he believed the Chief Officer's evidence and that he was not prepared to accept the defendant's statement.

Mr. Hind pointed out that the assault was a very technical one.

The Magistrate: You mean that it might have been worse?

Mr. Lewis said that no matter how small the assault was it was serious in so much that the acting master of the vessel had been assaulted.

Mr. Hind said that his client was not stopped by the watchmen. He had a perfect right to go on board to deliver a letter to the Captain.

Mr. Lewis: That does not mean anything. The man was there on board without permission at all times.

Mr. Hind admitted that his client was to blame immediately he was ordered off the vessel.

The ordinance was consulted and a difference of opinion was expressed by the solicitors as to whether or not the words "going on board without permission" implied "being on board without permission." Mr. Lewis contended that both phrases meant the same thing, whilst Mr. Hind argued that there was a difference in the meaning, and that he would like to address the Court on this point.

The Magistrate agreed and fixed tomorrow afternoon for the further hearing.

The Magistrate then addressed the defendant and said that he believed the evidence of the Chief Officer. He believed that the defendant pushed past the Chief Officer and that this was in the nature of an assault. On the first charge a fine of $25 would be imposed. Regarding the second charge there were certain legal matters that needed going into. The charge of being on board without permission would be held over until Wednesday afternoon.

THE "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" AND THE STRIKE.

With reference to the various reports being circulated and appearing in the newspapers—evidently emanating from the Chinese Seamen's Union—that the *Empress of Russia* has been held up in Shanghai, Mr. Cox, the General Agent in Hongkong, asks us to contradict the report.

The *Empress of Russia* arrived at Shanghai at 5.30 p.m. on Saturday, the 21st instant, and, after discharging her Shanghai cargo, sailed for Manila and Hongkong at 2.30 p.m. on Sunday.

The strike position, Mr. Cox says, has already been fully explained to the Chinese Heads of Departments and Chinese Crew on board the *Empress of Russia*, any they have unanimously stated that they have no grievance of any kind against the officers, ship or Company, and they desire to remain with the Company, nor have they made any demand for increase of pay.

SHANGHAI WATCHING EVENTS.

The *N.-C. Daily News* says:—

The strike at Hongkong has brought into the limelight a seamen's union in Shanghai, the existence of which has not hitherto attracted much notice. This union is apparently merely watching events, although there is news that the Hongkong strikers have telegraphed asking it for support, to the effect, at least, that no seamen should be allowed to proceed to the south. Up to the present the union in Shanghai has not moved, and is apparently content to watch the progress of events, though no doubt ready to turn any Hongkong success to its own advantage.

Such being the case none of the services out of Shanghai have been interfered with, and it is interesting to note that steamers are being despatched for Hongkong, *viâ* ports. It is, of course, fully anticipated that on arrival there they will be held up unless the strike is over by that time.

A paragraph in another issue of our Shanghai contemporary says:—

Upon receipt of a telegram from the Hongkong Seamen's Union, the local Chinese Labour Association has issued a notice to its members not to proceed to Hongkong while the present strike is continued.

SLAVERY UNDER THE UNION JACK.

The buying and selling of human beings for domestic service or a less wholesome fate is pure slavery, however Government officials seek to camouflage the transaction. The Under-Secretary for the Colonies stated in Parliament that the Governor of Hongkong has been requested to report as to the advisability of appointing a Commission of Inquiry into the bartering of Chinese girls. There is abundant evidence already available to convince anybody but a Government official of the imperative need of such an inquiry.—*John Bull.*

SUPREME COURT.

[BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR WILLIAM REES DAVIES, K.C.)].

HONGKONG ROPE COMPANY DESIRES TO BUILD.

EXTENSION OF TITLE REQUISITE?

Mr. C. G. Alabaster appeared in support of a petition by the Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd., for confirmation of a special resolution altering the Memorandum of Association of the Company.

Counsel explained that the old Memorandum of Association was the original under which the Company was incorporated in 1883. The petition was to change it to a modern form. The most material alteration was to enable the Company to build Chinese tenement houses. The Company had vacant land in Belcher Street and, having a reserve of $60,000, they thought it desirable to build.

The Judge remarked that the name of a company was supposed to have some reference to its objects.

Mr. Alabaster said that there had been certain cases at home in which the name of the company was not required to be changed. The most recent example in the Colony was the China Fire case. Counsel proceeded to read the decision of Mr. Justice Gompertz on this case, explaining that there a company described as a fire insurance company undertook marine insurance.

His Honour thought it desirable that the name of a company should communicate its objects.

Mr. Alabaster submitted that the Company was only proposing to make use of its own land and the building would be entirely subsidiary to the present business. There were no objections to the petition. With regard to the name, the Company placed itself in the hands of the Court, but the Company's primary object was the rope manufacturing business and the proposed building was only to utilise the reserve funds.

The Judge intimated that unless the Company was prepared to amend its name he would not give an order now. It seemed an extraordinary position to call a company by a name wholly outside the scope of its activities. He would like to read through the other cases. His Honour thought that perhaps the Company would be prepared to extend its title.

After some further argument, His Honour said he was prepared to make an order on the general application, but as at present advised he would require alterations in the name of the Company, to give some indication of its activities. He would like to read through the cases on the point and would reserve his decision.

Mr. Alabaster asked permission to file another affidavit stating what effect it would have on the Company if its names had to be changed. This request was granted.

UNION DELEGATE SENT TO PRISON.

BOARDING A SHIP WITHOUT PERMISSION.

At the Harbour Office yesterday Commander Beckwith, R.N., sent a Union delegate to prison for two months with hard labour for going on board the *Kwong Tung* on Saturday without the permission of the Master or officer in charge. The name of the man was Cheung Tsze Chai who was described as "unemployed." He gave his address as 137, Des Voux Road (the Seamen's Union headquarters).

Defendant, for whom Mr. W. B. Hind appeared, pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Francis Booth, second officer of the vessel, stated that ship was lying at anchor off the Central Fairway on Saturday, about 11 a.m., when four people including the defendant, came on board without permission. Defendant came to see him and witness ordered all four to leave the ship. They were delegates from the Seamen's Union. Defendant refused to leave the ship, but the other three left by launch and went ashore. Witness hoisted the police flag and the police came on board and found defendant amongst the crew. The police arrested the defendant and the crew left the ship.

Mr. Hind: Do you think this man actually did go and speak to the crew?—I am perfectly certain. I saw him talking to them.

Did you give the defendant leave to wait and see the master as a letter was addressed to him?—I gave him no permission. I gave him definite instructions to leave the ship at once, but he refused to do so. I then hoisted the police flag.

Defendant said he went on board with a letter from the Union to the master. He found the second officer on board and gave him the letter. The second officer told him to wait and he waited on deck near the gangway. He was not told to go ashore. He went on board alone and there was no one with him on the launch which he sent away.

Re-examined, Mr. Booth said he did not see the launch come alongside, but when he went on deck a letter was given him by defendant and he found three other men amongst the crew whom he sent down to the launch. Defendant then went amongst the crew.

The defendant was sentenced to prison for two months' hard labour.

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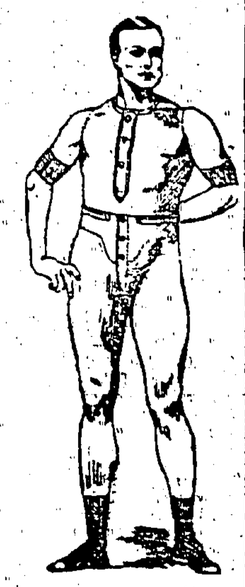

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ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

MONDAY, 30th January.

THERE will be a MIXED FOURSOMES Competition in the afternoon on the New Course. Medal Play, half combined Club handicaps. Post entries. Competitors arrange their own match. Men drive from 1st tee. Entrance fee $1 per pair. [234

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THE NANCY MOLLER STEAMSHIP COMPANY LIMITED.

(In Voluntary Liquidation)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Creditors of the above-named Company are required on or before the 2nd. February, 1922, to send their names and addresses and particulars of their debts or claims to the undersigned, the Liquidator of the above Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as may be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

A. McLURE,
Liquidator.

Dated the 14th of January. 1922.
7 Avenue Edouard VII
Shanghai. [28

THE KOWLOON LAND & BUILDING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Offices Victoria Buildings on FRIDAY 10th February 1922, at 12 o'clock noon for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1921.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company, will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, 1st February to FRIDAY, 10th February, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE.
Secretary to
The Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co, Ltd.
General Agents for
The Kowloon Land & Building Co, Ltd.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1922. [266

NOTICE

I HEREBY give notice that I have established myself as a CONSULTING and STRUCTURAL ENGINEER, Reinforced Concrete Expert, with Temporary Offices in Causeway Bay, Old Cotton Mills offices. P. O. Box No. 598.

A special department is attached for designing and supplying of ready made reinforcements (any tonnage) with or without supervision of works under my responsibility.

L. GAIN,
Civil Engineer, E.T.P. (Paris)
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NOTICE.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH MEN'S ASSOCIATION MARATHAN RACE.

TO be held under the auspices of the above association on WEDNESDAY, 8th February, 1922 at 4 P.M.

To be run in Kowloon. Distance about 7 miles.

(Route will be same as last year)

Silver Trophies 1st 2nd and 3rd, open to all Europeans in the Colony.

Entrants to be nominated by a member of the Association.

All applications for Entry to be sent to the undersigned not later than SATURDAY, 4th February.

D. J. PURVES,
Secretary Sports Committee.
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REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

BANK HOLIDAY

MONDAY, 30th. January,

A TEA AND DINNER DANSANT

will be held on MONDAY,

30th. January. [231

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

FOR the use of all Men of the Mercantile Marine and H.M. Navy.

Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room Officers Room, C.P.O.'s Room Restauran Concert Hall, Church.

Private Cabins and beds in Dormitories Motor Launch "Dayspring"

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TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the *Hongkong Daily Press*, are charged for at the rate of $1 each, (as announced in May and June of last year) providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates

INTIMATIONS

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd. on THURSDAY 26th January, 1922 at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1921.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, 17th January to THURSDAY, 26th January, both days inclusive during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.
to the General Agents.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1922. [201

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. on THURSDAY, 26th January, 1922 at 11.45 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1921.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, 7th January to THURSDAY, 26th January both days inclusive during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary,
to the General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1922. [200

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd. on THURSDAY, 26th January, 1922, at 12 o'clock noon for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1921.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, 17th January to THURSDAY 26th January, both days inclusive during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1922. [199

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the offices of Messrs Jardine Matheson & Co. Ltd. on THURSDAY 26th January, 1922 at 12.15 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1921.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, 17th January to THURSDAY, 26th January, both days inclusive during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1922. [198

HUMPHERYS ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS IN THIS COMPANY will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 4th February, 1922, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1921

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 21th January to the 8th February (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1922. [252

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Union Building, on TUESDAY, February 7th, 1922, at 12 O'Clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from January 24th to February 7th, 1922, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN ARNOLD,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1922.

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THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Transfer Books of the above Company will be closed from 28th January to 7th February 1922, both days inclusive.

Dated this 16th day of January, 1922.

By Order of the Board,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO. LTD.
Agents. [246

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE ABOVE COMPANY will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL Pedder Street Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong on WEDNESDAY the first day of February, 1922, at noon, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following Resolutions as Extraordinary Resolutions namely:—

(1) "That the Authorised Capital of the "Company (which is now $2,500,000 "consisting of 250,000 shares of the "nominal value of $10 each—whereof "219,300 shares have been issued) be "increased from $2,500,000 consisting as "aforesaid to $5,000,000 (consisting of "500,000 shares of the nominal value of "$10 each) by the creation of 250,000 "additional shares of the nominal value "of $10 each ranking (subject as here-"inafter mentioned) as from date of "allotment for dividend and in all other "respects pari passu with the shares "constituting the Company's present "issued Capital."

(2) "That 109,650 shares be offered (in the "proportion of one new share for every "complete number of two old shares held "by them respectively) to the persons "who on the date of the confirmation of "this Resolution as a Special Resolution "are registered in the Company's Share "Register as the holders of the said 219,-"300 shares at a premium of $5 per share "and so that on allotment the nominal "amount due in respect of such 109,650 "shares plus the said premium of $5 per "share shall be payable as follows:—

Date of Payment	Amount payable in respect of the nominal value of each share.	Amount payable in respect of the premium on each share.	Total
15th March 1922	$2	$2	$5
15th Augt. 1922	$3	$2	$5
15th March 1923	$4	$1	$5
	$10	$5	$15

"and further that until such time as the "said 109,650 shares shall be fully paid "up they shall, vis a vis the said 219,300 "shares, only rank for dividend in "proportion to the ratio borne by the "amount paid up thereon to the full "nominal value ($10) thereof, and that "any of the said 109,650 shares which "shall not be taken up by the Company "Shareholders in manner aforesaid "be disposed of in such manner as the "Company's Board of Directors shall "think fit."

(3) "That the balance of the shares con-"stituting the Company's unissued "Capital be issued at such time or times, "in such manner and upon such terms "and conditions in every respect as the "Company's Board of Directors may "decide."

(4) "That no Share shall be entitled "to any offer of a fraction of an addition-"al share in respect of any old share held "by him."

Should the above Resolutions be passed by the requisite majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING to be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL Pedder Street aforesaid on SATURDAY the 18th day of February 1922 at noon for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, confirming such Resolutions as Special Resolutions accordingly.

Dated this Twentieth Day of January, 1922

By Order of the Board,
H. N. BEAUREPAIRE,
Secretary.

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BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

Messrs. LAMMERT BROS. are instructed to sell the
s.s. "KAM MA"
as she now lies in the Typhoon Refuge at Yaumati,
by
PUBLIC AUCTION
on
TUESDAY,
the 24th day of January, 1922, at 3 P.M.
IN ONE LOT
at their Auction Rooms in Duddell Street.

THE ship is a wooden ship of approximately 1800 tons capacity with accommodation for about 800 Chinese passengers now nearing completion. For particulars to view apply to Messrs Lammert Bros. the Auctioneers For further particulars Apply to

MESSRS. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors &c., Hongkong;
or to
The Auctioneers.

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PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for

Boxes CK, GS, KK, LM, LN, LR LT LW, MA, MK, MZ, NB, NP, OG, PD, PB, PG, A,

WANTED:—Tuition in Drawing and Painting, also Piano lessons, by advanced pupil. Apply Box PP, c/o *Daily Press* Office.

WANTED by married couple and family for 1st May or earlier 6-roomed HOUSE OR FLAT with Tennis Court—Hongkong or Kowloon. Furnished or partly furnished. Apply Box P.O. c/o *Daily Press* Office. [21

INTIMATION

IDEAL BEVERAGES.

WATSON'S DRY GINGER ALE

Its dryness and aroma are features which give this drink the popularity it deserves.

PYERIS.

Sparkling Mineral Table Water. Healthful and refreshing. Blends excellently with Whisky.

WATSON'S STONE GINGER BEER.

Prepared by a process of partial fermentation which gives it the distinctive flavour which is so pleasing to the palate.

FORMAZONE

Possesses the characteristic stimulating and refreshing qualities of Champagne; it has a delicious flavour.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.,

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

TELEPHONE 436.

BIRTHS.

ALVES.—At Shanghai, on January 16th, to Mr. and Mrs. H. ALVES, a son.

CARVALHO.—At Shanghai, on January 18th, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. CARVALHO, a daughter.

HART.—At the Tientsin Anglo-Chinese College, on January 14th, to Dr. and Mrs. LAVINGTON HART, a daughter.

DEATH.

RAVELLI.—At Shanghai, on January 18th, Dr. J. RAVELLI.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX RD., C.
LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 24TH, 1922.

THE KEY TO A WHITE AUSTRALIA.

IN a recent Sydney paper we read that in the Legislative Assembly the PREMIER stated that the number of unemployed at present in the city and suburbs is estimated at 8,000, and in the country at 3,000. The paragraph, at first sight, seemed to us a strange commentary on Lord NORTHCLIFFE'S recent warning to Australia of her need for a larger population. His Lordship argued the question, however, not so much from the standpoint that there is plenty of work immediately available for a constant stream of immigrants, but rather from the point of view of the temptation which an empty continent constitutes to the overcrowded countries of Asia. Lord NORTHCLIFFE told the Australians that they do not seem properly awake to the fact that they live in an age which has lately proved itself to be not distinguished by respect for international rights. "To-day," he said, "a moral right to territory is in itself no right at all. Moral right must be based on capacity in arms among people of relatively equal individual fighting strength. Capacity in arms is measured by numbers, and by this standard Australia's present position and immediate future are precarious." He told them that for safety's sake Australia must at the earliest possible moment increase her population to 15 or 20 millions. The people, he declared, can be obtained, and Australia can carry them. "Immigration offers the greatest opportunity for statesmanship since Federation."

Lord NORTHCLIFFE said he had been staggered by the indifference of the Australian people to the vital question of immigration which he described as "the one sure parent of the future greatness of Australia." Yet one cannot take up an Australian newspaper without coming across some scheme or other for the encouragement of immigration. It may be that they do not command much popular support, but they show at least that there are statesmen in Australia, both in and out of office, who have a very clear comprehension of what is the proper key to the White Australia ideal. The Prime Minister of the Commonwealth (Mr. HUGHES) never loses an opportunity of impressing upon the people of Australia the vital importance of immigration. But there is an opposition party in Australia. The Continent has been described as "the paradise of the working man," and there is no enthusiasm among working men for schemes which they think may "spoil the market." Yet nobody can dispute the fact that there is room in Australia for millions. What is wanted are land settlement schemes to absorb them. A little while ago a good deal of prominence was given in the Australian Press to a scheme propounded by Sir JAMES CARRUTHERS which contemplated "a million farms for a million families." Not that it was proposed to invite a million families to enter Australia immediately, but we take it the aim was to familiarise the public of Australia with the vast possibilities for development and to induce the Government to embark on land settlement schemes which should aim at such a goal. Lord NORTHCLIFFE could hardly have been unfamiliar with this project or of the Australian Premier's sympathy with it when he said he was staggered by the difference which Australians showed towards the question of immigration. The argument which one sees used against such schemes in Australia is that it is useless bringing men out unless they could be assured that they could be properly absorbed. But this seems a weak argument against any properly organised land settlement scheme.

It is, of course, no use giving to an immigrant, who had never travelled ten miles from his home before, a map of Australia and telling him there is plenty of land available. Lord NORTHCLIFFE wrote: "I have myself seen vast territories almost destitute of people in which you could put the population of France, and I have only touched one corner of this extraordinary continent. Details may be left to experts, but it appears to me that, while new railways and irrigation works may be necessary to open up virgin territories for farmers, there are at the present time tens of millions of acres of good farming land awaiting the plough in close proximity to existing railways. Why not develop and settle them?" It certainly appears that the statesmen of Australia are giving more attention to this subject now than they have ever given to it before. Mr. HUGHES, in a recent speech referred to the peopling of Australia as "the first and foremost" question of the day. He said the Federal Government believed the Premiers of the States are in earnest about it, and he has indicated that the Federal Government is prepared to find the money to make the land ready for settlement and thus to guarantee employment for the immigrant from the day he lands, with an assurance of a block of land when it is ready for selection. Lord NORTHCLIFFE advised that an immigration scheme which aimed at securing new settlers from Great Britain and Ireland should be able to give a strong preference to experienced rural workers. Obviously these are the men needed to make any land settlement scheme a success, but we doubt whether there is such a percentage of these men in the ranks of the unemployed in Great Britain and Ireland as to give Australia the 100,000 men a year which Mr. HUGHES is hoping to attract. It is always well to aim at a high ideal, but it will be a long time before the population of Australia rises to "10 or 15 millions."

The Municipal Assessor of Singapore places the annual value of the Singapore Harbour Board's property at $4,501,648.

Considerable defalcations have been discovered in the Customs books at Weltevreden (Netherlands India). They involve many thousands of guilders.

The Royal Hongkong Golf Club announce a mixed foursomes competition for next Monday on the new course at Fanling.

Sir George Joseph Hamilton Evatt, K.C.B., R.A.M.C., a one time Senior Medical Officer in China, left estate of the gross value of £3,580.

A Lantern lecture on "The Improvement of Sericulture in Kwangtung" is announced to be given to-night under the auspices of the Union Church Literary Club, by Professor C. W. Howard.

Whilst crossing Des Vœux Road West, a Chinese, aged 17 years, was knocked down by motor car No. 13 at 1.40 a.m. yesterday. The youth was removed to the Government Civil Hospital for treatment.

Mr. T. Tsubokami, Acting Consul-General for Japan, has been confined to bed for several days and underwent a surgical operation on the 22nd inst. at the Government Civil Hospital. The operation was successful, but his condition is serious.

The death is announced of Mr. Samuel D. Hopburn, aged 77, who was for many years prominent in commercial circles in Japan. Mr. Hopburn was born in Amoy, China, where his parents were missionaries, and graduated at Princeton University.

In a case relating to robberies by a Tamil from jinrikisha pullers Mr. Justice Barret-Lennard, at the Singapore Assizes last week, said he had always thought that the mere sight of men pulling others about was a blot on our civilisation and our state of government.

The Hon. Mr H. E. Pollock, K.C., will give a short address on "The Washington Conference" to the Reading Circle of the Helena May Institute on Thursday morning next, January 26th. The address will begin—for this time only—at 11 a.m. instead of at the usual hour, 10.30 a.m.—ADVT.

Mr. Skinner Turner, H.B.M. Chief Judge, Mr. A. G. Mossop, Acting Crown Advocate, Mr. W. H. Hearne, acting Clerk of Court, and two Indian interpreters have gone to Harbin, where a murder trial has been set down for hearing. Mr. J. G. Priestwood also goes from Shanghai to represent the accused.

Referring to the Straits Government seven per cent. loan, the Singapore *Free Press* says: "The 1921 Loan Ordinance only authorises the raising of twenty million dollars. But the sum actually subscribed was $216,300 more than the twenty millions. Hence an amending act will be brought before the Council to increase the amount of the loan to $20,216,300.

Guarantors of the British Empire Exhibition include the following:—£10,000, P. & O. Steamship Navigation Co.; £5,000 Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and Messrs. Shell Transport Trading Co., Ltd., £1,500, Messrs. Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.; £1,000, Messrs. Brunner Mond & Co.; Messrs. Richard Haworth & Co., Ltd., and Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd.; £500, the British Overseas Bank, Ltd., Messrs. Ker, Bolton & Co., Lloyds Register of Shipping, and Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., Ltd.

A pleasure boat is being specially constructed to be used on Lake Biwa, Japan, when the Prince of Wales visits there. The itinerary of the Prince will include a pleasure cruising trip along the picturesque points in the Lake. The Mitsui & Co. dockyard, in Uno, Okayamaken, is building the new boat, which will be named the *Midori Maru*. Of 450 tons gross she will be the biggest boat ever placed on this lake. As soon as all the materials are prepared, they will be brought alongside the lake and fitted together there.

The approach of the New Year is, as usual, marked by many robberies. In another column five armed robberies are reported. Two foreign residents have been victims of robberies during the week-end. A report has been made to the police that someone on Sunday night stole from a room at "Kingsclere" occupied by Mr. Hodgkins clothing valued at $231. Mr. A. Mair of the Kowloon Docks, has reported that his residence was entered on Sunday night and he was robbed of a gold watch and chain, with medals, a sum of £40 in English money and $300 local currency.

The trouble in the Chinese Navy over Peking's failure for six months to pay the men may soon be settled, thinks the Chinese Press. It is stated that on hearing that the sailors intended to carry out their threat of seizing the salt revenue, the Ministry of Navy sent Tsiang Pau-ching to pacify the Shanghai squadron. He came to Shanghai, but returned to the capital for moral support, bringing on his return another official with $100,000. The men demanded that the Ministry should guarantee to pay monthly their wages out of the Salt Revenue. Tsing acquainted the Ministry with this suggestion and a favourable reply is expected.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DEATH OF VISCOUNT BRYCE

FORMER BRITISH AMBASSADOR AT WASHINGTON.

LONDON, January 23rd.

The death is announced of Viscount Bryce, O.M., G.C.V.O.

[Viscount Bryce, of Dechmont, Lanarkshire, was born on May 10th, 1838, and was thus in his 84th year. He was a barrister of Lincoln's Inn and practised till 1882. He became an M.P. in 1880 and first had a seat in the Cabinet in 1892. He was Chief Secretary for Ireland from 1905 to 1907 and between 1907 and 1913 was British Ambassador at Washington. He was honoured by numerous universities, in all parts of the world, and was the author of many books on diverse subjects.]

EARLIER CABLES.

THE DEAD POPE.

TRIBUTES TO LATE PONTIFF'S WAR WORK.

ROME, January 22nd.

Immediately after the Pope's death Cardinal Gasparri, Papal Secretary of State, took charge of affairs in the capacity of Cardinal *Camerlengo*, who carries on the affairs of the Papacy on the demise of the Pope. All were requested to leave the death chamber, which the Guards of Nobles occupied, and seals were placed on the doors of the Pope's library and writing-room.

Cardinal Gasparri also officially informed the Foreign Governments and telephoned to the Quirinal.

The Premier, Signor Bonomi, immediately instructed the Government offices to place their flags at half-mast, the first time in history such an order has been given.

The death of the Pope was announced to the public early in the morning by a solemn pealing of the bells of Rome's four hundred churches. The streets became full of people discussing the news. Special editions of the newspapers were published containing portraits and memoirs, with special tributes to the late Pope's work during the war.

HISTORIC CEREMONIES.

Preparations were immediately begun for the ancient historic ceremonies connected with the death of the Pope, one of the first of which is the Assembly of Cardinals to call the dead Pontiff by name, and, when there is no answer, the Cardinal removes the Fisherman's Ring, the symbol of Papal authority, which is broken by the Cardinal *Camerlengo* and re-made for the next Pope.

The elaborate and historical ritual of preparing the dead Pope for the Lying-in-State in St. Peter's prior to burial follows.

Many favour election of Cardinal Gasparri as Pope, although the election of the dead Pope's Secretary of State is almost unheard of.

MEETING OF THE SACRED COLLEGE.

The body of the Pope has been laid out dressed in a white cassock, the hands resting on the chest, with rosary-beads intertwined around the fingers. The remains have been transferred to the Throne Rome, where they will lie in State.

The first meeting of the Sacred College, which all the Cardinals at present in Rome attended, was held this morning in connection with the burial preparation. The Conclave for the election of the successor to the Camera Apostolica also met to discuss the administration of Church property whilst the Papal Throne is vacant. Cardinal Gasparri's functions as Secretary of State have now ceased.

SOUTH AFRICAN STRIKE.

NO INTENTION OF ABOLISHING COLOUR-BAR.

JOHANNESBURG, January 21st.

The Conference held yesterday has so far been resultless. Only two thousand, mostly Dutch, were present at the mass meeting, which passed a resolution urging a general sympathetic strike and appealing for a Government which would uphold a white standard in South Africa.

Sir Abe Bailey, in a vigorous speech to the West Rand strike committee, suggested that the Nationalist politicians were using the miners for their own political purposes with the object of causing the downfall of the Smuts Government.

Sir Evelyn Wallers, President of the Chamber of Mines, interviewed by a representative, emphatically denied that the gold industry proposed to abolish the colour-bar. He declared that he desired to see the gold industry preserved on the largest possible scale, and to provide the maximum field of employment for whites. Nearly twenty thousand natives have now been repatriated, meaning unemployment for over two thousand whites.

MARSHAL PETAIN.

APPOINTED INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF FRENCH ARMY.

PARIS, January 22nd.

Marshal Petain has been appointed Inspector-General of the French Army.—*Havas.*

THE PRINCE IN INDIA.

TIGER AND BISON HUNTING IN MYSORE.

LONDON, January 22nd.

The Prince of Wales completed half of his Indian tour on the 17th inst., when he left Madras amid a crescendo of enthusiasm for Bangalore on the first stage of his trek through Central India into the heart of Kashmir.

The Prince had an enthusiastic welcome at Bangalore, being heartily cheered by the large crowds, and an equally striking reception at Mysore, where fifty thousand people flocked into the city from the surrounding country to see the Prince, who is spending four days hunting tigers and bison in Mysore.

TREATIES WITH CHINA.

WASHINGTON, January 22nd.

Perusal of the text of the agreement arrived at by the Far Eastern Committee shows that the section requiring reports to be made to the Secretariat-General of the Conference of commitments and contracts *etcetera* by China with the nationals of the participating Powers contains a qualifying clause, "as nearly complete as possible," thus meeting the Japanese delegates' objection. Another provision invites the Governments not represented at the Conference to adhere to the agreement.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE.

NEW FRENCH GOVERNMENT TO INTRODUCE MEASURE.

PARIS, January 22nd.

Le Journal declares that in agreement with the Government, M. De Lasteyrie, Minister of Finance, will introduce at the beginning of the week a measure for saving the Banque Industrielle de Chine, practically the same as that introduced by the previous Cabinet.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE AT BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, January 22nd.

Lord Northcliffe has arrived from Agra and is the guest of the Governor, Sir George Lloyd.

SINO-PERSIAN TREATY.

FORMALLY RECORDED WITH LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

PARIS, January 18th (delayed).

The Persian Government has sent the League of Nations Secretariat at Geneva a copy for the purpose of record of the record of the Persian-Chinese treaty of friendship, signed at Rome in January, 1920.—*Havas.*

IRISH WORLD CONGRESS.

CHINA TO BE REPRESENTED.

PARIS, January 22nd.

Twenty countries, including Britain, the Dominions, the United States and China, are to be represented at the Irish World Congress opening here to-morrow.

LABOUR'S OBLIGATION:

NEED FOR GREATER OUTPUT.

Mr. J. R. Clynes, addressing a Labour conference at Plymouth on December 10th, said the Government, since the end of the war, had just stumbled from one economic blunder to another until now six or seven million people, counting the families and dependents of the unemployed, were existing under conditions of acute distress, upon the labour of other people, instead of being at work and living upon their own labour. Incompetence which involved little suffering might be excused, but a policy which had failed to prevent economic troubles like the present unemployment came very near to being criminal. In relief grants, unemployment benefits, and maintenance allowance through local authorities, together with lost wages and the cost of short time, we were losing more in a year than we could hope to extract from Germany in a dozen years. "If political relations with any other country limit our freedom for economic recovery, freedom must be secured to avoid economic ruin," declared Mr. Clynes. "By separate action or, better still, by international conference and co-operation, we should speedily diminish the appalling list of our unemployed, and both business men and financiers should now see that they must take some step to solve this question, otherwise it will submerge them in the privations which others now endure. At the first Labour conference after the war we called for revision of the Treaty and for the entry of Germany and Russia into closer relationship with the nations of the world, and it is now clear that to save ourselves we must help to save these other nations. I do not overlook the share which Labour should have in providing a remedy. The share of Labour would be in increasing the national products by greater output, in order to reach those lower prices which are a guarantee for effective competition. The national product is the measure of a nation's wealth, and that is all the more true when a nation is dependent upon the wealth which it can send overseas in exchange for the imports of food and raw materials upon which it depends. A demand for output should, however, be preceded by a foreign and home policy which would not destroy markets, but make them certain, and output should be preached together with the doctrine that men doing their best shall not thereby incur the penalty of unemployment, and shall have their fair share of the increased product from increased energy."

SCHOOL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

KAILAP VERNACULAR SCHOOL.

The Kailap Vernacular School, Wanchai, which is the largest of the schools maintained by the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, held its second annual prize distribution on Saturday the 21st December, at 4 p.m. There was a large attendance of pupils with their parents and friends. Bishop Pozzoni distributed the prizes. Among those present besides the Bishop were Rev. Fathers Banchio and Sita, Messrs. F. H. Barnes, Chan Wing Chun, H. Dixon, W. G. Fitz-Gibbon, Li Yat Choi, Pan Kan San, J. J. Remedios, Tam Kwok Choi, Tiu Fung, Yuen Li Pak, and others.

Mr. Li Yat-choi, the manager of the school, read the following report:—

Your Lordship, Rev. Fathers and Gentlemen,—In the name of the Working Committee and on behalf of the pupils of this school, I beg to tender our heartfelt thanks to the Society of St. Vincent de Paul which has undertaken the entire financial responsibilities of the school.

The school started the last school year with 100 boys on the roll as against 78 at the beginning of 1920. It was opened for 234 days, and there was a daily average attendance of 81.

In 1920 the higher and lower schools were registered as two separate schools, but at the request of the Inspector of Vernacular schools they were, after the summer holidays, amalgamated with Mr. Wu Hung as headmaster and Mr. Lok Pak To as assistant.

The school is divided into five classes, and monthly examinations were held in all classes with good results.

In Class A Master Pang Che On won the Alves scholarship, presented by Chevalier J. M. Alves. In Class B. Master Ng Wai Yuen was the winner of the Dixon scholarship, presented by Mr. H. Dixon, and in Class C. Master Ng Yuk Kwai secured the Tse Kai Po scholarship, presented by Mr. Tse Ka Po.

On Empire Day, a tea was given in the school premises to over 100 boys. These boys were from the three Vernacular schools: The St. Vincent de Paul Society's School at Mongkok, The To Ying School of the Chinese St. Joseph's Society, and the Kailap School. The object of this social function was to bring the pupils together so that they may have an opportunity to get acquainted and associate with one another. The expenses of this function were kindly subscribed by many friends of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, to whom we tender our grateful thanks.

A class in English, twice a week, was again taken up this year and it was found most useful and was much appreciated by the boys. This class was introduced with a view to giving the boys some knowledge of English before they leave this school for other schools to study this important subject.

In addition to the usual secular subjects taught, special attention has been paid to the teaching of Bible History and Catechism to all classes. There are many non-Christian pupils but these also follow the teaching with keen interest and attention.

In conclusion, we beg to thank your Lordship, the Rev. Fathers, and Gentlemen for your presence and for the prizes so generously presented by Chevalier J. M. Alves (the Alves scholarship), Mr. H. Dixon (the Dixon scholarship), Mr. Tse Ka Po (the Tse Ka Po scholarship), and Messrs. F. H. Barnes, Choa Po Sien, W. G. Fitz-Gibbon, L. A. Barton, Li Yat Choi, H. Rozario, T. M. Perpetuo, J. J. Remedios, J. M. S. Rosario, J. D. Osmund and F. H. Dillon.

The boys then sang several songs, which were very well rendered indeed, after which they were addressed by Bishop Pozzoni, who congratulated the teachers and the pupils on the excellent result of the year's work and exhorted them to endeavour to do even better during the coming year. It was mentioned that the school had been very well reported on by the Inspector of Vernacular schools and had been awarded a grant by the Government.

His Lordship then presented the prizes, after which the proceedings closed.

SINGAPORE MUNICIPALITY FINANCES.

COMMITTEE'S SUGGESTIONS.

The report of the Commission of enquiry into Municipal finances at Singapore enquires whether administrative reforms cannot be introduced by a reduction of staffs, longer hours of attendance at office and insistence on punctuality. It is suggested that assessment be paid by the Harbour Board and on Government property, and rates paid on rents payable to the Crown; a new water scheme to be approved and proceeded with. Houses and town planning cannot be undertaken at present. The Municipality requires $33,000,000. Suggested sources of revenue include entertainment and totalisator tax $100,000, pawnbrokers, rubber dealers, and liquor shop licence fees $300,000, Government property $200,000, the Harbour Board to contribute $500,000 per annum, and water charges to be raised to produce $300,000.

CHARGES AGAINST AN INDIAN POLICE CLERK.

FALSE PRETENCES ON A LARGE SCALE ALLEGED.

The police court investigation—which is expected to last for several days—was begun, yesterday afternoon, before Mr. Lindsell, in the case in which an Indian clerk employed in the Police Accountants' Office, named Fatch Mahomed, is charged on many counts with having obtained goods from various firms on the false pretence that they were ordered by the Government. This man is also charged, with one Aboni Santra, with conspiring to defraud the Government by falsely representing that sums were due by the Government to various firms, some of which are alleged to have no real existence. Many thousands of dollars are involved by the charges.

Mr. T. M. Haslerigg, assistant Crown solicitor, prosecuted and Mr. Leo Longinotto defended.

The first witness, an assistant of Messrs. Ah Men and Hing Cheong, gave particulars of an order by the defendant, Fatch Mahomed, for four rugs "for the St. John's Ambulance," the bill to be sent to the accountants' office, Police Headquarters.

In reply to the Magistrate, the witness said he understood that the St. John's Ambulance was run by the Government.

The next witness said the defendant told him to write out two bills for the rugs, one for "No. 1, Ambulance, Hongkong" and the other for "No. 2, Ambulance, Kowloon."

Alexander Riach, store-keeper at the Central Police Station, said that on December 29th the first defendant brought a parcel of rugs to the store and asked that it be kept for him. The next day he took the parcel away.

Mr. Haslerigg: What is the practice with regard to boots for the police force?

Witness: All boots are indented for from the Crown agents in London and when received here are taken into store.

The witness added that no boots had ever been received into the store from the Tung Sing firm, nor furniture from the other firms already mentioned. Five bills bearing the initials "A.R." had not been initialled by him in his capacity of storekeeper. He always signed his surname in full on bills respecting goods for the police store.

Opening the case Mr. Halzerigg said that the charges involved the forgery of 30 bills and altogether $9,500, of which $6,800 had actually been paid over by the Government. Fatch Mahomed was a third grade clerk employed in the Police Accountant Office. He had been in that grade for one year at the time of his arrest and had been for six years in a junior grade previously. Santra was a book-keeper employed by the Automobile Trading Company in Des Vœux Road Central. With reference to the first charge, said Mr. Haslerigg, Mahomed went to Messrs. Ah Men and Hing Cheong on December 28th, and bargained for four rugs, for the motor ambulances. Having fixed the price he directed that the rugs and the bills be sent to the Police Accountant Office on the following day. Having received the goods defendant deposited them in the Police store of the Central Police Station, describing them as blankets to the storekeeper. The next day the rugs were handed by defendant to his servant to be taken to his friend in Hollywood Road with a chit saying that he would fetch them the following day. In the meantime he was arrested and the rugs were applied for by Inspector Grant instead of him. Anticipating trouble defendant was alleged to have endeavoured to "square" Station Officer Mess, of the Fire Brigade to say that the goods had been ordered by him. The attempt was unsuccessful. After describing the procedure adopted by the Police Department with regard to ordering for goods and making payments, Mr. Haslerigg said that defendant in his position was responsible for the checking of bills sent in to the Accountant Office for payment for goods supplied and to forward them to the storekeeper of Station Officer for verification. After the verification defendant was to check the goods according to the requisition and to see that discounts had been deducted and also to compile the necessary vouchers consolidating these bills. The vouchers, of which there were nine in this case, were made out in defendant's name. The bills had been initialled by the first defendant in 56 cases out of 60. There were four firms concerned in the case, the Automobile Trading Company, the Tung Shing, Yee Cheong Loong and the Wing Kat Cheong, and the methods employed differed. The first concern were dealers in motor accessories. Despite the fact that it had had no dealings with the Government four bills bearing the name of the company were found in the Accountant Office. They were in the handwriting of Santra, the book-keeper of the firm. Mahomed wrote a letter, introducing Santra to the Treasury for the purpose of collecting the money. Santra duly presented himself and obtained the money. With regard to the Tung Shing firm Mr. Haslerigg said that during the period covered by the charges the Government never received from the firm the goods mentioned in the bills, viz., boots. Three of the bills were collected by Santra. The bills bearing the names of the firms of Yee Cheong Loong and Wing Kat Cheong related to furniture.

After further evidence had been given the hearing was adjourned.

A "VERY DELICATE" MACHINE."

ACTION OVER MAJOR CASSEL'S CAR.

A QUESTION OF REPAIRS.

A Napier car, built to the order of an Indian potentate, exhibited at Olympia, London, and afterwards bought by Major Cassel, of 100, The Peak, formed the subject of an interesting action opened in the Summary Court, before Mr. Justice Gompertz yesterday.

The United Motor Co., Ltd., sued Major Cassel for $223.45 for storage rent, work done and goods supplied, in respect of a motor-car. Major Cassel admitted this claim but counter-claimed for damage alleged to have been done to the Napier car by inefficient repairs carried out by Mr. Rowe of the United Motor Co., Ltd. The amount of the counter claim was $565.20.

Mr. G. G. N. Tinson (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) who represented the United Motor Co. asked that the other side should be called upon to open their case as plaintiffs on the counter-claim.

MAJOR CASSEL'S CASE.

Mr. F. G. Vaux (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist), accordingly, stated Major Cassel's case. Mr. Vaux said that Major Cassel's Napier car was a very valuable one and his story was that he handed it to the company with definite instructions that there was apparently a leakage of air pressure somewhere between the petrol tank at the back of the car and the engine. He wanted this leak traced but he gave definite instructions that the carburettor, especially, was not to be taken down. Nevertheless, that and other operations were carried out; in dissembling the carburettor it was contended that proper skill and care were not used; in taking off a cock an unsuitable instrument was used which did damage. Elsewhere on the car implements unfitted to the work were used. In unscrewing a brass collar, which was engine-turned, instead of using the proper instrument, the operator took a cold chisel and hammer to it. It was twice reported to Major Cassel that the air leak had been located and the car was in good running order, but Major Cassel found it was almost impossible to maintain pressure except by using the hand pump. He therefore took the car away from the Company and handed it to another firm, Messrs. J. B. Reeves & Co. The bills sent in by Messrs. Reeves in putting the car again in good working order formed part of the counter claim.

"That is not the sole measure of the damage," continued Mr. Vaux. "This was a show car in England and is a very valuable one. It cost a very great deal of money and is about the only car of this make in the Colony. The value of such a car, if it is ever improperly handled, falls very rapidly as would be found on re-selling it. Any person proposing to buy it would examine the engine and he would say, 'This engine has been taken down for very serious repairs' and its market value would be considered to have materially depreciated.'"

The Puisne Judge: How old is the car now?

Mr. Vaux: It came new to the Colony a year ago; it was shipped straight from England.

"ALL RIGHT BY HONGKONG STANDARDS."

Mr. D. S. Scott, acting-manager of the machinery department of Messrs. Alex. Ross & Co., said he tested the car several times before and after it was sold to Major Cassel, last January. It was running well except that the bearings were not quite "run in" and the air pressure did not keep up. He saw the car after it had been withdrawn from the United Motor Company. The carburettor had been taken down and several other parts, also, to get at the carburettor. The witness expressed the view that "the taking-down might be considered all right by Hongkong standards but it was rather roughly done." There were tool-marks on several parts. On the petrol tank endeavours had been made to grind in a valve; it had been broken, and in its place a brass cock, not in keeping with the rest of the car, had been supplied. In fitting this the enamel on the tank had been scratched. Unless the carburettor were taken down very carefully, damage would be done.

Mr. Tinson, in cross-examination, asked the witness if he had intimate experience of this type of car, and the reply was that this pattern of Napier was the first of its kind on the market and was totally different from the old models. He had had experience in Vancouver with the older models but never before with the type of carburettor on this car. The witness added that the car was a very handsome one; it was built for an Indian potentate who subsequently cancelled his order. It was shown at Olympia and special precautions were taken by Messrs. Ross in regard to unloading it from the ship and in every way to ensure their customer's satisfaction. Mr. Scott mentioned that Major Cassel complained of too much black smoke from the exhaust and he added that there was difficulty in getting suitable oil for the car in Hongkong. The "black smoke" was due to the fact that the car was "rather delicate"; it had two carburettor controls and the chauffeur was not accustomed to manipulating them. "You cannot drive this car the same way you can an American car," added the witness, "The driver has to know the 'feel' of the car and this one was not used to that sort of thing. I told Major Cassel his man was driving on too rich a mixture."

Mr. Tinson also cross-examined as to an alleged tendency of the car to "fluff" or jerk when accelerated. The witness thought that, also, was due to too rich a mixture. As it did not occur at high speeds he did not think it was due to a fault in the carburettor. It was a practically negligible matter.

The original defect in the air pressure was being explained when the Puisne Judge remarked that the case was getting so technical that he would really like an assessor to sit with him. He was quite unfamiliar with the technicalities of motor car construction.

Mr. Tinson and Mr. Vaux remarked that they were, too.

THE REALM OF EXPERTS.

His Honour: We are getting out of the realm of ordinary commonsense into the realm of experts. Not that I am suggesting that Mr. Scott is not giving his evidence very clearly.

In further answers the witness laid it down as an axiom that a competent repairer would not be guided entirely by what an owner told him about a car; he would try it on the road. To use wrong-sized screw drivers on a car such as this was not to treat the car in the way that such valuable workmanship deserved.

Mr. Tinson: Could you say that the scratches must have been made by Mr. Rowe and by no one else?

His Honour: You mean his Chinese fitters?

Mr. Tinson explained that Mr. Rowe so thoroughly realised the value of the car that he did all the work on it himself and the Chinese fitters never touched it.

The witness, replying to the question, said the marks were so recent that he considered they must have been made while the car was in Mr. Rowe's care.

Mr. Tinson: Did you report to the Napier works that certain of the material in the car was not the kind you would have expected in a car like this—that certain instruments were of soft material.

"NICKEL PLATED BUT NOT MUCH USE."

The witness: English manufacturers do not guarantee electrical equipment, tools, or tyres. We remarked that these tools were in a pretty case and were nicely plated, but were not much use. The air-cock looked as if some one had been trying to grind it in with an improper tool. Fourteen to 20 coats of enamel are put on a car like this and a scratch in full view is a serious damage. The witness added that he could not say if other people tried their hand at repairing the car, before the United Motor Co. had it.

As Major Cassel is in hospital, his evidence (taken on commission) was read by Mr. Vaux. He said that minor defects that were noticed were put right by Mr. Scott after the car was first put on the road. In April, the car was running excellently. In May, there developed the air pressure trouble, which had nothing to do with the engine. He took the car to the United Motor Co. and asked Mr. Rowe to examine possibilities of leakage. He forbade him to take down the carburettor. Mr. Rowe afterwards reported that the car was now in order but, on a trial, Major Cassel concluded that it was not in order and took it back to the United Motor Garage. Later he found that Mr. Rowe had taken down the carburettor and "all its delicate parts were spread about the garage." Major Cassel detailed the evidences of wrong tools being used, as already stated by Mr. Vaux. After two more failures to get satisfactory running after the car was reported in order, Major Cassel placed it with Messrs. Reeves. Mr. Rowe did not deny having taken down the carburettor; and he "admitted all the damage" and said the would repair it as soon as possible.

THE CHAUFFEUR'S VIEWS.

Major Cassel's Indian chauffeur then gave evidence. He said he saw Mr. Rowe use a hammer and cold chisel in taking down the carburettor. He protested, because his master had said the carburettor was not to be interfered with. The witness professed himself ready to explain the "jerk" complained of. "It all depends upon the driver," he said, "If it is driven by another driver it will jerk, but not if I drive it. The jerk only happened when Mr. Scott drove."

Cross-examined he denied that Mr. Rowe suggested that he (witness) had ground in the air-cock and had thus made it useless. It was not he who used the hammer and cold chisel.

Mr. Vaux indicated that he had another witness, from Messrs. Reeves, to speak as to the condition of the car when they received it.

His Honour said it was rather late, now, to call in an assessor but perhaps the parties would let him know if they would consent to his having an expert to help him when he came to consider his notes. ... ...

The hearing was then adjourned until this morning.

LIFE IN SOVIET RUSSIA.

MOSCOW FULL OF CAFES AND CANDY STORES.

The *Vladivostock Daily News* states that a letter which has recently been received in that city from Moscow says that Moscow is full of various missions, trade delegations as well as representatives of various private trading firms of all nationalities all anxious to come to an agreement with Russia. The streets are full of British, Danes, Germans, Swedes and Americans who are marking time and only waiting for a favourable opportunity to open up business. The contrast of this town to the famine stricken districts is one that immediately strikes the observer and speaks badly for the transport system of the Soviet Republic. While famine and epidemics are raging in the Volga districts, cafes and candy stores in Moscow are doing a big business. It is true that the chief patrons of these stores are foreigners and Commissars of the Republic, as the majority of the people are much too poor to afford these luxuries, and can only look in at the windows with longing eyes. For people who have foreign money, Russia is the cheapest place in the world to live in at present and as an example we may cite the fares at present in force on the railways. The price of a ticket is 300 soviet roubles for a verst, and at this rate the price of a ticket from Moscow to Vladivostock would cost about 3,000,000 roubles; yet in foreign money this amounts to only 30 dollars gold. Of the political situation and the terror the letter has little to say, and as far as we can judge, the position taken up by the soviet authorities, is, that if no attempts are made on them or their methods criticised, then a man can live in peace and go about his business without any great fear of reprisals at the hands of the Government. All indications point to a considerable improvement of the economical position in the republic and the letter even says that the town now looks more like it was before the war than at any other time since the revolution.

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33 x 4	"	120.00	10.50
34 x 4	"	122.00	11.00
32 x 4½	"	130.00	11.50
33 x 4½	"	135.00	11.75
34 x 4½	"	137.00	12.00
35 x 4½	"	138.50	12.25
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GOLFING FEATS.

RECORD OF SOME REMARKABLE PERFORMANCES.

Golfers, like anglers, have something of a reputation for "drawing the long bow" when expatiating upon their prowess on the links, writes Horace Wyndham in the *Brisbane Chronicle*. Yet there are so many remarkable feats, and feats, moreover, which have the merit of being fully authenticated, in connection with the "Royal and Ancient" game, that such exaggeration is entirely unnecessary. Here, for example, are a few taken at random from the minute-books of the leading clubs of Great Britain and America. The first few, it will be noted, had their origin in wagers.

The most famous match on record, arising out of a bet, was probably one played at St. Andrews in 1868, between two famous sportsmen of the period, Lord Kennedy and Mr. Cruikshank, of Langley Park. The contest was limited to three holes, and these, according to the terms of the wager, had to be played after 10 p.m., and with no light except that of the moon overheard and a lantern on each putting-green. The amount at stake was £600 a hole. It was, however, only claimed once, as two of the holes were halved.

Some ten years later the same course saw the progress of another curious match. This was to test the ability of a certain member of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club, who, one night at dinner, had backed himself to play 12 complete rounds, to be followed by a 10-mile walk, within the same 24 hours. Starting at six on the morning, he finished the last round shortly after 8 in the evening, and then set out to walk 10 miles along the high road. It need scarcely be said that he accomplished his ask with the greatest ease.

The celebrated Hoylake course, which is among the largest in England, once witnessed a peculiar exhibition which Mr. John Ball, the amateur champion, undertook for a wager. The conditions were to complete a full round under 90 strokes within the limit of two and a quarter hours, and not lose a ball. Although a heavy mist prevailed at the time, the feat was carried out successfully, with several strokes to spare.

AMERICAN ECCENTRICITIES.

American clubs, as might be expected, have quite a reputation for eccentric contests in which the result has rested on a bet. One of these was decided at Pittsburg in 1899, on which occasion 28 members of the Alleghany Club wagered 4,000 dollars that their best player could drive a golf ball through five miles of the city streets in 156 strokes. The champion not only did this, but he actually got round in 30 strokes under the minimum. As, however, he contrived to do over £100 worth of damage to windows and conservatory frames en route, his pecuniary profit must have been seriously affected.

Feats of more than ordinary physical endurance are by no means rare among golfers. A specially prominent one was that accomplished in June, 1906, by Mr. Leveson Gower, the well-known amateur. Playing at Ottawa, he went round the links seven times between sunrise and sunset, in a total of 681 strokes, necessitating walking nearly 30 miles under a fierce Canadian sun. A "foursome" at St. Andrews, on another occasion, took two days to decide, and represented 180 holes, and several relays of exhausted caddies. Bob Ferguson, who carried off the open championship three times in succession, is credited with completing 16 rounds on the short course at Musselburgh under 12 hours. Where continuous driving is concerned nobody has yet eclipsed the record of an old-time winner of the gold medal of the Royal and Ancient Club, who actually drove a ball from the first hole of the St. Andrews course, along the main road, to the toll-bar at Cupar, a distance of nine miles, in 200 shots.

The wonderful mastery over his clubs of the first-class golfer is sometimes capable of astonishing results. Among examples may be mentioned the feat of the local professional attached to the North Inch course at Perth, who once "teed" a ball on the open face of a watch, from which position he drove it without injuring the glass. Some 12 years ago a member of the Westbrook Club U.S.A., is said to have achieved a still more extraordinary performance. This, according to the secretary's report, took the form of balancing a ball on the top an egg, and then sending it a couple of hundred yards up the course, leaving the shell intact. One does not like to doubt the veracity of this story.

Many remarkable, but yet properly vouched for, feats of skill are recorded of professional golfers. Thus, on one occasion, when in his prime, the late Tom Morris, sen, undertook to demonstrate his ability in "lofting" a ball. For this purpose he stood in a quarry underneath the familiar Ballochingle Bridge, and sent a number of "gutties" in succession up to the footpath at the top, a height of nearly 150 yards. Probably without knowing it, in doing so he was emulating an earlier performance of an Edinburgh player who once drove half a dozen balls over the spire of St. Giles' Cathedral from the level of the street. Anybody attempting to do this nowadays would probably be requested by the police to "move on."

THE HOLE-IN-ONE FETISH.

The legitimate ambition of every golfer—short of winning the open championship—is to "hole out" in one; that is, to drive the ball from the tee into the hole on the putting green in a single stroke. Mr. Stuart Anderson, a prominent member of the Portrush Club, has achieved his distinction on no less than seven separate occasions, twice at North Berwick and twice at Aberdeen. A good many professionals, however, have "holed out in one" on two occasions, and an amateur, Mr. T. of Ireland, has actually managed to do so twice in the same round. By the way, apropos of "holing in one," it may not be generally known that, under certain circumstances, something more than mere honour and glory attaches to the accomplishment of the feat. Thus, if it is achieved at what is known as the "Island Hole," of the Royal Ashdown Forest Club, during the progress of a quarterly competition, the secretary is empowered to present the fortunate player with a £5 note. The funds for the purpose of meeting this demand upon the club's resources are obtained from an endowment presented by a wealthy member. So far, however, and despite the keen struggle it entails, nobody has yet qualified for the award.

Luck, as will readily be understood, is a factor that enters very largely into golf. Perhaps the most notable case on record is that of Jamie Anderson, when competing for the championship at Prestwick in 1878. He had just teed his ball for the seventeenth drive when a little girl standing among the spectators remarked that he had unconsciously placed it just in front of the proper line. Although nobody else had noticed the fact, this proved, on examination by the referee, to be correct. Thereupon, Anderson teed his ball again in a fresh position, well behind the line, and made a drive which landed him in the hole, and eventually enabled him to win the match. If, however, he had played from the original spot he would have been penalised a stroke, and have lost his championship. Clearly, then, luck on the links is something to be taken into consideration, whatever nonbelievers may say to the contrary.

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

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MR. STEPHEN LEACOCK ON LONDON.

A MONUMENT TO ADMIRE.

Professor Stephen Leacock was the guest of the London Society at dinner at the Hôtel Cecil and spoke on his impressions of London. Dean Inge presided.

Mr. Leacock said he had been in London two months five days and a few minutes, and he felt transformed. He came here a raw Canadian; he was now a cooked Londoner. He had nothing but admiration for his hosts' fellow-islanders who crossed the Atlantic anxious to pick up impressions like huckleberries on the other side. As far as he knew Mr. H. G. Wells had outdistanced all rivals in that art, by having formed 2,758 impressions in a fortnight, or at the rate of four and a half per second. (Laughter.) Personally, he could only pick up impressions somewhat laboriously, although he had sold them before he landed in this country. (Laughter.) He had been told that among the first places which he must see in London were the Tower, in which there was the most marvellous collection of instruments of torture in the world, and the British Museum, with its most extraordinary collection of Egyptian writings; but he had become a sophisticated Londoner in that he had not seen those places, though he had seen the splendid spectacle entitled *Cairo*. (Laughter.) Among the monuments of London, one which he could not too much admire represented Sir Wilfrid Lawson drinking tea. When he and some American visitors were told that it represented the first prohibitionist, all that they wanted was that there should be placed beside it in equal majesty a statue of the last prohibitionist. (Laughter.)

He had wished to be able, on his return to Canada, to report something of value concerning the machinery of government in this country, but he had been defeated in that aim. He could give only a very fragmentary report. He would say that the government of England centred in the House of Commons; he would describe the situation of the luncheon-room, the tea-room, and the bar, and state that while the members were at the bar a light burned in the tower, and when they left it was turned out by the last member to go. He would explain that the legislative chamber was very little used, because at the present time legislation was not conducted there but elsewhere, as, for example, in the home of Mr. Lloyd George, or in Ireland, or in any other convenient spot, and then at the earliest convenient moment the members were summoned together to hear the latest thing in legislation and were expected to cheer or groan or, if they chose, to do both. (Laughter.)

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WEATHER REPORT.

January 23rd, at 11.27—Pressure has increased considerably from Weihaiwei to Wladivostock, under the influence of an anticyclone over S.E. Mongolia and Manchuria. It has decreased moderately at Shanghai and slightly from Hongkong to Formosa.

Moderate monsoon may be expected over the China Sea and fog along the China Coast.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.04 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.96 inches, against an average of 0.60 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District	Forecast
Hongkong to Gap Rock	N.E. winds, moderate to fresh, occasionally misty.
Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamlocks	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

JANUARY 23RD, 1922.

Station.	Hour	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature	Humidity	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Weather.
Vladivostock	8 a.	30.21	12	—	N	2	b
Nemuro	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kochi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishigakijima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonin Island	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	6 a.	30.25	26	100	S	1	b
Hankow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	"	30.28	32	—	E	1	o
Gutzlaff	"	30.28	38	100	ESE	2	e
Sharp Peak	7 a.	30.04	46	92	WNW	2	r
Amoy	6 a.	30.06	54	89	—	0	c
Swatow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taihoku	"	30.10	57	96	E	4	o
Taichu	"	30.06	55	—	—	0	o
Tainan	"	30.04	57	—	N	2	o
Koshun	"	30.04	64	—	N	4	b
Pescadores	"	30.06	59	—	NNE	4	o
Canton	"	30.06	45	84	N	2	o
Hongkong	"	30.01	56	83	E	4	o
Gap Rock	"	29.97	—	—	NE	5	o
Macao	"	30.00	48	93	NNW	2	o
Wuchow	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	7 a.	29.99	53	100	NNW	1	cf
Tourane	"	29.95	66	—	NNW	2	b
Cape St. James	"	29.85	73	—	NNE	4	o
Aparri	6 a.	29.95	70	91	E	2	r
Dagupan	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	"	29.86	70	96	N	1	o
Legarpi	"	29.80	—	—	—	—	—
Tacloban	"	29.78	75	91	NW	1	o
Iloilo	"	—	75	91	N	4	o
Surigao	"	—	—	—	—	0	o
Guam	4.30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yap	4.47	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labuan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squall, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

7. RAIN, in inches; t tenths said h hundreds.

T. F. CLARKSON, *Director.*

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, January 23rd.

	Previous Day at 8 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.96	29.97	29.96
Temperature	58	61	68
Humidity	89	93	79
Wind Direction	E.	E.	E.
Force	5	4	2
Weather	cd	c	c
Rain	0.01	0.00	0.04

Highest open-air Temperature on 22nd ... 69
Lowest open-air Temperature on 23rd ... 60

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 24th to 30th January, 1922.

Day of Week	Day of Month	High Water. Hongkong Standard Time.	High Water. Height	Low Water. Hongkong Standard Time.	Low Water. Height
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	24	m 8 13	6 5	m 1 43	1 7
		7 44 a	4 1	0 18 a	3 4
Wed.	25	m 9 5	6 8	m 2 24	1 4
		7 47 a	4 2	1 5 a	3 2
Thur.	26	m 9 46	7 0	m 2 1	1 1
		8 27 a	4 3	1 49 a	3 2
Fri.	27	m 10 30	7 2	m 3 35	0 9
		9 3 a	4 4	2 33 a	3 0
Satur.	28	m 16 51	7 2	m 4	0 9
		9 35 a	4 5	3 14 a	2 9
Sun.	29	m 11 20	4 6	m 4 41	0 9
		10 5 a	7 0	3 54 a	2 9
Mon.	30	m 11 43	4 6	m 5 13	1 1
		10 34 a	6 7	4 31 a	2 9

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KATORI MARU, (Nagasaki direct)) ... Saturday, 4th Mar., at 11 a.m.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

MISHIMA MARU ... ... Tuesday, 24th Jan., at 5 p.m.
SADO MARU ... ... Saturday, 11th Feb., at 11 a.m.
KITANO MARU ... ... Friday, 17th Feb

HAMBURG, via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

MATSUMOTO MARU ... ... Tuesday, 7th Feb.

LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES.

MALACCA MARU ... ... Thursday, 9th Feb.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AKI MARU ... ... Tuesday, 14th Feb., at 11 a.m.
TANGO MARU ... ... Tuesday, 21st Feb., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA & CUBAN PORTS.

TAKETOYO MARU ... ... Middle of Feb.

NEW YORK, via Suez.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via CAPE.

KANAGAWA MARU... ... ... End of Mar.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang and Colombo,

WAKASA MARU ... ... Tuesday, 31st Jan.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

TATSUNO MARU ... ... Wednesday, 25th Jan.
PENANG MARU ... ... Saturday, 11th Feb.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TANGO MARU ... ... Friday, 17th Feb., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MAYEBASHI MARU (calling Moji) ... Wednesday 1st Feb.
KAMO MARU ... ... Thursday 2nd Feb., at 11 a.m.

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SCOTTISH LETTER.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE OPIUM TRADE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EDINBURGH, December 7th.

An article by Miss Ellen la Motte, an American lady, author of "Peking Dust," is published in the December issue of the "Record" of the United Free Church of Scotland. As a foreigner she asks to what extent the people of England are behind their Government in its policy as regards the opium trade, fostered, encouraged, and established by law in certain Crown Colonies and Dependencies of the British Empire. In the East the opium trade is established by law—the law of the alien conqueror. Instead of being controlled and checked, she asserts, it is encouraged, pushed to the utmost, that it may yield to the governing race the utmost degree of profit in the shape of revenue—revenue derived from the sale of dangerous drugs amongst those subject peoples over whom the white race stands as guardian and protector. This traffic, against which the ruling race rules so strictly at home for its own protection, is encouraged as a money-making device amongst races who don't matter.

The quantities of opium grown and manufactured, Miss La Motte says, are far in excess of medical requirements. The classic excuse is that the Oriental is not harmed by drugs. China's unhappy experience proves the contrary. The Japanese, the only free Oriental people, exclude opium and opium derivatives as rigidly as any European country. It is noteworthy that the only people that opium is "good for" are those who have little or no voice in the management of their own affairs, and who are unable to defend themselves.

DEPUTES TO MANCHURIA.

The Foreign Mission Committee of the United Free Church of Scotland have appointed the Rev. Dr. Webster and the Rev. K. I. M'Iver, of Dundee, as deputies to the Shanghai Christian Conference next year, and also to visit the Manchuria mission field. They will leave in February, and be away six months. It is 40 years since Dr. Webster was appointed as a missionary in China, and 11 years since he left that country. Mr. M'Iver was born in China, and during his visit will present a portrait of his father to the college at Wu King Fu, where the latter was for many years a missionary of the English Presbyterian Church.

THE LATE REV. H. W. PULLAR, OF MANCHURIA.

The late Rev. Henry W. Pullar, for the past 24 years one of the missionaries of the United Free Church of Scotland in Manchuria, was a native of Perth, and received his early education at Perth Academy. Afterwards he entered Edinburgh University, where he graduated in 1893. He took his theological course in the Divinity Hall of the United Presbyterian Church, and was licensed in 1895. He immediately offered himself for the mission field, and was appointed in 1896 to Manchuria, where he arrived in the spring of 1897.

The services of Mr. Pullar in the Far East are well-known to your readers, but the following summary, may be given; it comes from the offices of his Church. Mr. Pullar was appointed to take charge of the district east of Moukden, with headquarters in the city. For a number of years he made frequent journeys over this wide district as far as the Yalu River, coming into touch with the numerous Corea settlers in the region, among whom there were many interested in Christianity. In 1903 he removed from Moukden to the centre of the district, making his temporary headquarters at Hainpinpu. [illegible] remote region he lived for ye[illegible]lone, and established on a sur[illegible]dation the missionary circuit known as the Haingking district, where a strong medical and educational mission has now been established among both Chinese and Koreans. After several years he was transferred to Kaiyuan, north of Moukden, to take charge of the mission there. He was a born missionary (says one who knew him well), greatly beloved by the people, and his death is a great loss to the mission field.

GRAND LODGE INSTALLATION.

At the annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Scotland the Grand Officers for the ensuing year were installed by Brigadier-General R. Gordon Gilmour, Past Grand Master. Occasion was taken to unveil a portrait of the Duke of Atholl, a former Grand Master, and to present a replica of the portrait to the Duchess of Atholl. This is believed to be the first time a lady has been present at Grand Lodge,—Grand Lodge, however, having been closed before the Duchess was admitted.

THE LATE LORD MOUNT STEPHEN.

The late Lord Mount Stephen, like many of those who have played a leading part in the development of Canada, was a full blooded Scot, born in the old country. He followed in the footsteps of Bishop Strachan, George Brown, and Sir Alexander Galt; and, together with Sir John Macdonald and Lord Strathcona, his cousin, carried, through the great project of the Canadian Railway. A native of a Highland glen, George Stephen was the son of a small shopkeeper in Dufftown, Banffshire. He started as a herdboy on the glebe of Mortloch. When fifteen years old he went to Aberdeen, where he began his commercial career by serving an apprenticeship in a drapery establishment which was situated only a stone's throw from the hall where, some sixty years later, he was enrolled among the honoured burgesses of the Granite City. While a young lad in Aberdeen he spent some time as a patient in the Infirmary, and he never forgot the nursing he there received. He made several donations to Aberdeen Infirmary amounting in the aggregate to about £60,000. Lord Mount Stephen also gave £35,000 to Aberlour Orphanage, £5,000 for a Cottage Hospital at Dufftown, and £40,000 for the endowment of the poorer livings in the Church of Scotland.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced in London of Mrs. Nellie Moncur, wife of Alexander Moncur, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation; a native of "Thrums," she was one of the best known members of the London Forfarshire Association.

THE PROBLEM OF CHINA.

They were to-day trying to save the sovereignty and protect the integrity of China; but if they were trying so save a real China and not a Westernised and industrialised China, then they were setting the wrong way about it. This was the considered opinion of Mr. J. O. P. Bland, expressed in a lecture to the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution. The impact of the West was largely responsible, he said, for China's troubles. The Chinese were passive resisters. They could not be conquered by force, but only by disintegration or demoralisation from within, and these by the influence of Western industrialism. Chinese culture was a thing well worthy of cultivation; and one thing which distinguished Chinese civilisation was a tranquility of soul and mind which the West had lost in feverish industrialism.

A strong centralised Government was necessary, in Mr. Bland's opinion. It was improbable that any man would emerge from the present ruck of China with sufficient authority to become Emperor. There was no other way but for England and America to make common cause and to place at Peking an authority capable of establishing order in the provinces.

SCOTTISH GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

Arrangements have been made for the Championship of the Scottish Golf Union to be decided in the week beginning July 24th. It is expected that the Old Course at St. Andrews will be available, and the Championship will be open to competitors either of whose parents is of Scottish birth.

THE SIZE OF THE GOLF BALL.

Official experiments in regard to the golf ball will take place in the coming spring. The limits in May last related to both size and weight, and as is well-known they did not produce the expected curtailment in the length obtained with the specified ball. The new line of investigation will stipulate a limit in regard to one of these factors. Makers are asked to furnish balls of which the minimum size will be 1.706 inch, and unrestricted as to weight. Such a ball will be larger than any in use, and will be nearly a quarter of an inch bigger than the present limited ball. The maximum weight will be in the choice of the player, and an obvious defect would seem to be to give the stronger players more for their physical power. The disparity between the big hitters and the average would presumably be widened. Those who argue for size against weight as the greater factor in the ball's flight will see a solution of the length problem in the new direction. The professionals, or some of them, are not so sure, and in favour of the ball as it is now regulated the view has been expressed that it did not phenominally add to length of stroke this year, when, owing to exceptional weather, the state of the ground helped the ball.

"J. H." EATS HIS WORDS.

A whole-hearted withdrawal has been made by J. H. Taylor of all the hard things he has ever said about the famous Road Hole on St. Andrews golf links. Two years ago, according to him, it was "not a hole but a gamble;" to-day it is the "best hole in the world." In the approach stroke controversy Taylor said that "a hole which has a macadamised road five yards beyond the pin might be expected in the London suburbs, but not on a Championship course." It has been the grave of many Championship hopes, and Taylor attributed to it his loss of the 1905 Championship. In the *Daily Mail* tournament of two years ago, he took a 6, and he cried to Ayrton, "Look here, Laurie, don't you stop here for long, or you'll be a gibbering idiot; you'll be walking about with straws in your hair." And as Taylor gave an impersonation of the golf imbecile, one realised again the amazing versatility of the man. The hole yielded its full crop of tragedies again last June, but Taylor played it "pawkily," as he himself expressed it, and avoided disaster in every round. Perhaps that experience contributed to the change in his views which he has just announced in the "Golf Monthly." In the course of a breezy article Taylor denounces those who in these degenerate days would like to see the game made easier, and he makes a grand withdrawal of the many hard and probably unjust things he has said about the Road Hole. "I will even allow it to go down on record," he says, "that I consider the 17th the best hole in the world, and the town authorities that coved the adjacent road with the metal will pay the game the greatest compliment they can if they never alter the road in the minutest degree, or attempt in any way to lessen its difficulties or mitigate its horrors."

MISCELLANEA.

Speaking at Bournemouth, Mr. Fisher, Minister of Education, appealed for equality of educational opportunity, and said the Scottish belief in education was the secret of the unpleasant pre-eminence of Scotsmen in every field.

Mrs. Hogge, wife of one of the M.P.'s for Edinburgh, has been spoken of as likely candidate for a Glasgow constituency. At a drawing-room meeting she was asked point blank what her intentions were. "My husband has answered that question very definitely," she replied. "He says that the day upon which I enter Parliament will see him go out."

An interesting point in heredity was raised by Mr. John Walker in an address to the Robert Louis Stevenson Fellowship. He traced the descent of Stevenson on his father's side to a variety of craftsmen, and on his mother's side through the Balfours of Pilrig, to the vassals of great Scottish barons, and pointed out that in Stevenson they had a link between the two distinct classes which existed in mediæval Scotland. They often found, he said, that there was something remarkable in a man who was born at a junction of two distinctly different lines of ancestry.

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HAIPHONG via HOIHOW ...	"TAKSANG"	...Wed.,	25th Jan., 10 A.M.
BANGKOK	"HOPSANG"	...Wed.,	25th Jan., 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW ...	"HANGSANG"	...Wed.,	25th Jan., Noon.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	...Wed.,	25th Jan., 2 P.M.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	"KWAISANG"	...Wed.,	26th Jan., 5 P.M.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	...Wed.,	25th Jan., Noon.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA ...	"FOOKSANG"	...Wed.,	25th Jan., 3 P.M.

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M.V. "GLENTARA"	15th Feb.

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M.V. "GLENAVY"	29th Jan.	GENOA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM, & HAMBURG.
M.V. "GLENLUCE"	10th Feb.	LONDON, ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & HAMBURG.
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On sale at the *Hongkong Daily Press* Office.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

January 23rd.

City of Boston, British str., 3,762 tons, Capt. J. W. Singleton, from Yokohama, with a general cargo.—Bank Line, Ltd.

Borma Lan, American str., 1,597 tons, Capt. C. J. Stewart, from Honolulu, with salt.—Canton Bank.

Hopiang, British str., 1,359 tons, Capt. G. Ferguson, from Bangkok, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

Kingsing, British str., 1,222 tons, Capt. R. H. McNair, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

Mishima Maru, Japanese str., 4,916 tons, Capt. K. Okamoto, from Yokohama, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.

Phan Samud, Siamese str., 1,276 tons, Capt. Ratanakul, from Bangkok, with a general cargo.—Kwang Nguan Seng.

Sanzan Maru, Japanese str., 651 tons, Capt. S. Yamashita, from Keelung, with coal.—K. Kimura.

Siberia Maru, Japanese str., 6,100 tons, Capt. M. Otani, from San Francisco, with a general cargo.—T.K.K.

Sidiyang, British str., 1,594 tons, Capt. W. Shane, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Tjilliwong, Dutch str., 3,001 tons, Capt. J. Duit, from Amoy, in ballast.—J.C.J.L.

CLEARANCES.

January 23rd.

Banyei Maru No. 3, for Hongay.
City of Boston, for Manila.
Euryalus, for Swatow.
Havana Maru, for Singapore.
Inaba Maru, for Shanghai.
John Sanderson, for Saigon.
Saiyin Maru, for Takao.
Yeifuku Maru, for Manila.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per T.K.K. s.s. *Siberia Maru*, for Hongkong:—Mr. B. H. S. Alves, Mr. H. A. S. Alves, Mr. D. C. S. Alves, Miss M. G. S. Alves, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Brasors, Mr. C. H. Bratt, Miss M. C. Bucreft, Miss E. Cutter, Mr. P. D. Chandler, Mr. R. A. Green, Mr. H. B. Graybill, Mr. J. W. Gwynn, Mr. D. Garibaldi, Miss D. E. James, Mr. P. M. Luce, Mrs. V. Suarcy, Mr. D. Sirling, Miss H. M. A. Taylor.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Russia* arrived at Shanghai on January 21st, 5.30 p.m. left there on January 22nd, at 2.30 p.m., and is due at Manila on January 25th, 6 a.m.

The T.K.K. s.s. *Tenyo Maru* arrived at Yokohama on the 21st inst. and sailed 23rd inst., being due at Hongkong February 1st.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Bolton-Castle (Dodwell-Castle line), due beginning of March.
Dacre Castle (Dodwell-Castle Line), due February 12th.
Empress of Russia, January 27th, 6 a.m.
Iyo Maru (N.Y.K.), due Feb. 16th.
Jamus (B.I.), due January 27th.
Jaypore (P. & O.), due January 29th.
Kaga Maru (N.Y.K.), due January 31st.
Kashgar, due about January 31st.
Khiva (P. & O.), due Feb. 13th.
Lahore (P. & O.), at February 7th.
Meyebashi Maru (N.Y.K.), due Jan. 31st.
Tanda (B.I.), due February 7th.
Thesus (Blue Funnel line), due January 25th, at daylight.
Tottori Maru (N.Y.K.), due Feb. 8th.

MERCANTILE MARINE.

STANDARD UNIFORM FOR OFFICERS.

Details appear in *The London Gazette* of the new standard uniform for officers, wireless operators, cadets, and apprentices and others of the Mercantile Marine. The order provides that, where on September 4th, 1918, the masters and officers of the ships belonging to any company or firm were accustomed to use a cap with a distinctive badge, that badge may if the company or firm so desire, be substituted for the badge prescribed in the order. No person entitled to wear the uniform, the order further states, shall, when on board ship, in port, or on board ship, in port, or on shore be dressed partly in uniform and partly not in uniform. The Mercantile Marine Uniform Order, 1918, is revoked.

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Mr. M. Grisk	Mr D. A. Maclean
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Mr W. Dikinson	Dr. B. H. Mellon
Mr T. H. Gosliner	Mr John McDonald
Mrs A. H. Green & 2 children	Mr A. F. McIntosh
Mr Fitz Gibbons	Mr. John Natsen
Mr. W. Gillan	Mr. and Mrs. R. Nicholls and 4 children
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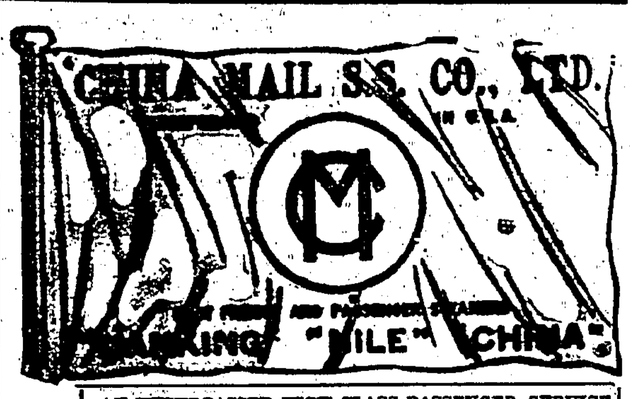

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STEAMERS	TONS		LEAVE HONGKONG
† SIBERIA MARU	20,000		Jan. 31st.
TENYO MARU	23,000		Feb. 11th.
KOREA MARU	...		Feb. 24th.
SHINYO MARU	23,000	(call at Keelung)	Mar. 9th.
PERSIA MARU	9,000	(call at Dairen & omit Shanghai)	Mar. 23th
TAIYO MARU	...		Apr. 4th.

† Calling at Dairen.

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THENCE BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS	TONS		LEAVE HONGKONG
* GINYO MARU	15,000		Feb. 26th.
ANYO MARU	18,500		Mar. 31st.
SEIYO MARU	14,000		May 13th.

* Omit Manila

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S.S. "HOOSIER STATE"	Jan. 25th, Noon	Feb. 13th.
S.S. "GOLDEN STATE"	Feb. 18th	Mar. 13th.
S.S. "EMPIRE STATE"	Mar. 15th	Apr. 7th.

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S.S. "LAKE FAULK" ... ... Jan. 25th. Noon.

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M/S. "Peru" ...		15th Feb.
M/S. "Asia" ...	20th Jan.	27th Feb.
S/S. "Afrika" ...	28th Jan.	6th Mar.
M/S. "Kina" ...	4th Feb.	15th Mar.
M/S. "Tongking" ...	15th Feb.	22nd Mar.
M/S. "Malaya" ...	1st Mar.	7th April

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FOR HAIPHONG via Holhow & Pakhoi

S.S. "TAIKWA MARU" ... ... Tuesday 24th Jan. 11 a.m.

FOR KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy

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DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"AZAY LE RIDEAU" 15,000 ...	On or about 25th Jan
	"ARMAND BEHIC" 10,000 ...	On or about 4th Feb.
MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUEZ & PORT-SAID... ...	"CAP. ARCONA" 15,000 ...	On or about 7th Feb

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KASHMIR"	8,241	1st Feb.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"NAGOVA"		15th Feb.	do.
"DUNERA"	8,400	25th Feb.	Singapore Colombo Bombay.
"KASHGAR"	9,840	1st Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SICILIA"	6,703	14th Mar.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"KHIVA"	9,017	15th Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DEVANHA"	8,093	29th Mar	do.
"NOVARA"	8,850	12th Apr	do.
"KALYAN"	8,986	26th Apr.	do.
"PLASSY"	7,346	10th May	do.
"DONGOLA"	5,000	24th May	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"TORILLA"	7,000	1st Feb.	Calcutta via Singapore Penang and Rangoon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS. (South)

"ST. ALBANS	4,500	6th Feb.	Manila, Thursday Island Townsville Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"EURYALUS"		24th Jan. 6 p.m.	Swatow and Amoy
"JANUS"	4,824	29th Jan.	Shanghai and Japan.
"KASHGAR"	9,000	31st Jan.	Shanghai & Japan
"JEYPORE"	5,200	1st Feb.	Shanghai and Kobe

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

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LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
"ANDES MARU" ... ... Thursday 16th Feb

BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE. PASSENGER SERVICE.
"TACOMA MARU" ... ... Monday, 13th Feb.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE
"MALAYA MARU" ... Wednesday, 8th Feb.
"SAIGON MARU" (calling at Singapore and Rangoon only) Monday, 13th Feb.
"INDUS MARU" Tuesday, 21st Feb.

DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly PASSENGER service.
"KISHU MARU" ... ... Wednesday, 1st Feb.

CALCUTTA.—Fortnightly service via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
"SHINRYU MARU ... ... Monday, 30th Jan.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Via Shanghai and Dairen—Regular fortnightly PASSENGER service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S.A. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.
"MAMILA MARU" ... ... Thursday, 2nd Feb.
"AFRICA MARU" ... ... Saturday, 25th Feb

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.
"HAMBURG MARU" ... ... Friday, 10th Mar.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama via Shanghai
"ALASKA MARU ... ... Monday 30th Jan.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office
"AMAKUSA MARU" ... ... Sunday, 29th Jan.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY
"SOSHU MARU" ... ... Thursday, 26th Jan.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Y. YABAUDA, Manager,
Tel Nos. 144 & 745 No. 1, Queen's Building. 29

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Steamer	Sidney & Melbourne via Port	Lv. Hongkong for Australia
"TAIYUAN"	13th Jan.	About 27th Jan.
CHANGSHA"	About 31st Jan.	About 5th Jan.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.
For rates of passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. 79

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail.
SWATOW & BANGKOK ...	"CHENGTU"	On 26th Jan.
SHANGHAI...	"SZECHUEN" ...	On 26th Jan.
SWATOW SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"TEAN" ...	On 26th Jan.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & PUKOW ...	"LINAN"	On 26th Jan.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KINGYUAN" ...	On 26th Jan.
SHANGHAI	"SINGAN" ...	On 26th Jan.
SAIGON	"FUNCHOW" ...	On 26th Jan.
NINGPO, SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO...	"TIENTSIN" ...	On 26th Jan.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO ...	"TAMING"	On 26th Jan.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO ...	"SHUNTUNG" ...	On 26th Jan.
PAKHOI & HAIPHONG.....	"KAIFONG" ...	On 26th Jan.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG" ...	On 26th Jan.
SHANGHAI, WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO	"SHUNTIEN" ...	On 26th Jan.

These dates cannot be relied on.

☞ SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai thrice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

☞ BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers.

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE
FOR SEATTLE AND VICTORIA, B.C.
VIA SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

Sails.			arrived Seattle
S.S. "WENATCHEE"	...	(For Seattle) Jan. 26th.	Feb. 14th.
S.S. "BAY STATE"	...	For Seattle) Feb. 9th.	Feb. 28th.

MANILA SERVICE.

S.S. "BAY STATE" ... Jan. 30th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common points.
Passenger and Freight Particulars.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

5TH FLOOR, Union Building, TELEPHONES 2477 & 2478. | PASSENGER OFFICE, QUEEN'S BUILDING, 2, ICE HOUSE ST.
66

THE ADMIRAL LINE

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR SERVICE.

SAIGON—SINGAPORE—BATAVIA
and other JAVA PORTS.

OPERATED FOR ACCOUNT OF U.S.S. BOARD.

OFFICES

5th Floor, Union Building. Telephones 2477 & 2478. | PASSENGER OFFICES, QUEEN'S BUILDING, 2, ICE HOUSE S
96

SERVICE to NEW YORK

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama

S.S. 'SATSUMA" ... ... Feb. 20th

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC..

THE ADMIRAL LINE

TELEPHONES	AGENTS	5TH FLOOR
2477 & 2478		Union Building.

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PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers

For BOSTON
and/or
NEW YORK

S.S. "CELTIC PRINCE" ... ... (via Suez) Early Mar.

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

TURNERS, (FAR EAST) LIMITED
(Incorporated in Great Britain)
St. George's Building.

Telephone 2145.
Telegrams (Furnprince)

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Due
Straits	*Kaga Maru* ...	31st inst.
Straits	*Mayebashi Maru*	31st inst.
Manila	*Wenatchee* ...	24th inst.
Haiphong	*Anay Le Rideau*	24th inst.
Shanghai	*Chatsang* ...	25th inst.
London (Parcels 21st Dec.)	*Kashgar*	30th inst.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and Europe via MARSEILLES	*Inishima Maru*	Tuesday, 24th, Registration... 2.45 P M Letters ... 3.30 P M
Shanghai, N. China and *Japan ...	*Anay Le Rideau*	Tuesday, 24th, 5.00 P M
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, S. Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via MARSEILLES	*Mishima Maru*	Tuesday, 24th, Registration ... 9.45 A M Letters ... 10.30 A M
Philippine Islands	*Yoshuku Maru* ...	Tuesday, 24th, 10.00 A M
Macao	*Portuguese Gunboat*	Tuesday, 24th, 3.00 P M
Shanghai, N. China, Japan, Honolulu, *Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America and *EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO	*Hoosier State* ...	Wednesday, 25th, Registration... 9.45 A M Letters ... 10.30 A M
Shanghai, North China, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America and *EUROPE via VICTORIA B.C.	*Wenatchee* ...	Thursday, 26th, Registration 9.45 A M Letters 9.30 A M
Shanghai and N. China...	*Oldebi* ...	Friday, 27th, 11.00 A M
Philippine Islands	*Bay State* ...	Monday, 30th, 9.00 A M
Shanghai, N. Dairen, China, Japan Honolulu Canada, U.S.A. Central and South America and *EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO	*Siberia Maru* ...	Tuesday, 31st, Registration 9.45 A M Letters... 10.30 A M
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi Aden, Egypt and EUROPE via MARSEILLES	*Kashgar* ...	Wednesday, 1st, Feb. Registration... 9.45 A M Letters ... 9.30 A M
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Tuesday, 31st inst at 5 p.m.		

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

For	On Week-Days.	On Sundays & Holiday
Tai O	10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
Tai Po	9.40 A.M.	9.40 A.M.
Cheung Chow	3.15 P.M. 6.00 P.M. Saturday 1.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.	11.00 A.M. 5.00 P.M.
Shataukok, Shatin, Sheungshui, Antau, Ping Shan and Santin...	3.30 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Aberdeen, Sai Kung and Stanley ... Lo Wu Camp	4.30 P.M. 9.30 A.M. & 3.30 P.M	11.00 A.M. 9.00 A.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.15 P.M.	Sunday. 8.15 A.M. Holiday 7.15 A.M. 4.15 P.M.
Canton and Samshui	7.30 A.M. Reg. 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M. 2.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
*Canton (By Train)	4.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.	10.00 A.M.
Wuchow	Except Saturdays 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Kongmoon	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sanmo	3.30 P.M.	10.00 A.M.
Shamchun		

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD

For	On Week-Days	On Sunday	On Holidays
Canton and Samshui	7.30 A.M. 2.30 P.M.	2.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 2.30 A.M.
Tai Ping Tung	2.30 P.M.	2.30 P.M.	2.30 P.M.
Shek Ki	2.30 P.M.	2.30 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukong...	6.00 P.M. Except Saturday	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Wuchow	4.00 P.M.	10.00 A.M.	4.00 P.M.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES

LONDON SERVICE
(DIRECT).

"TEUCER" 24TH JAN. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
"CYCLOPS" 31ST JAN. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"ACHILLES" 7TH FEB. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE
(DIRECT OR VIA CONTINENTAL PORTS).

"EURYPYLUS" 24TH JAN. Genoa Marseilles & Liverpool
"NELEUS" 1ST FEB. Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool.
"ELPENOR" 14TH FEB. Genoa, Marseilles and Liverpool.

PACIFIC SERVICE
(VIA KOBE AND YOKOHAMA).

"PROTESILAUS" 31ST JAN.
"IXION" 21ST FEB. } Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.
"TALTHYBIUS" 14TH MAR.

NEW YORK SERVICE
(VIA SUEZ OR PANAMA).

KEEMUN" 10TH FEB. via Suez

PASSENGER SERVICE

"PYRRHUS" 3RD FEB. for Shanghai and Japan.
"PYRRHUS" 7TH MAR. for Singapore & London.
"MENTOR" 21ST MAR. for Singapore & London.

FOR FREIGHT, PASSAGE RATES AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
AGENTS.

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COMMERCIAL

OPENING QUOTATIONS

23rd. January, 1922.

On London.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/7
Bank Bills, on demand	2/7⅛
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	—
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/7⅛
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/8⅛
Documentary Bills, 4 m/s' sight	2/8
On Paris.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	670
Credits, 4 months' sight	730
On New York.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	54⅛
Credits, at 60 days' sight	57⅛
On Bombay.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	196
On Calcutta.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	196
On Shanghai.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	—
Private, 30 days' sight	—
On Yokohama.—On demand	114
On Manila.—On demand—Paper	114½
On Singapore.—On demand	111⅛
On Batavia.—On demand	149
On Haiphong.—On demand	nom.
On Saigon.—On demand	—
On Bangkok.—On demand	80⅛
Sovereigns, Bank's Buying Rate	7.50 n.
Gold Leaf 100 fine, per tael	42
Bar Silver per oz.	34⅛

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Hongkong Head Office.

Paid-up Capital $20,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £4,500,000
Silver $31,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $20,000,000

Court of Directors:
G. T. M. Enders, Esq.—Chairman.
G. M. Dowdell Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq. | E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
A. S. Gubbay, Esq. | W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq. | J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang. | H. P. White, Esq.

Chief Manager:
Hon. Mr. A. G. Stephen.

Manager: Hongkong—A. H. Barlow, Esq.
Manager: Shanghai—G. H. Scott, Esq.

London Bankers:
London County Westminster & Parr's Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in local CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.

Hongkong, January 1st, 1922 [8

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent per annum.

For the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,
A. G. STEPHEN,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, December 29th, 1920. [9

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853
Head Office—London.

Paid-up Capital £3,000,000
Reserve Fund £3,600,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... £3,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, March 30th, 1921. [49

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

Established 1824.

A. Capital ... ...F. 100,000,000-£8,333,333
Paid-up Capital ...F. 80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve Fund ...F. 18,979,240 £1,581,604
Special Reserve ...F. 40,160,000 £3,346,667
Head Office:—Amsterdam.
Branches at
The Hague:—Rotterdam.
Head Agency:—Batavia.

BRANCHES:—

Bandjermasin	Macassar	Singapore
Bandoeng	Medan	Soerabaia
Bombay	Padang	Soerakarta
Calcutta	Palembang	(Solo)
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tabing Ting
Djember	Penang	(Deli)
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Tegal
Kobe	Rangoon	Tolok Betoe
Kota-Radja	Samarang	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Shanghai	Weltevreden

Correspondence at Colombo, Madras Pondicherry, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, etc., etc.

London Bankers:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.

The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America and Australia and transacts banking business of every description.

W. H. GROSKAMP
Agent.

Hongkong, December 28th, 1921. 120

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE (FRENCH BANK).

Head Office: 15bis Rue Laffitte, Paris.

Subscribed Capital ... Frs. 72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital ... Frs. 68,400,000.00
Reserves Funds ... Frs. 69,567,206.54

BRANCHES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Saigon
Battambang	Mongtse	Shanghai
Canton	Noumea	Singapore
Djibouti	Papeete	Tientsin
Haiphong	Peking	Tourane
Hankow	Pnom-Penh	Yunnanfu
Hanoi	Pondichery	

BANKERS:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et de-Paye-Bas Crédit Industriel et Commercial Société Générale.
IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd., Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.
IN NEW YORK ... & Co., Morgan J. P. French American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

V. MARSOT,
Acting Manage.

Hongkong, July 18th, 1921

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE:—
No. 10 Des Voeux Road C, HONGKONG.
Established 1918.
Authorised Capital ... $10,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... $5,000,000

DIRECTORS:
Mr. Pong Wai Tuen, Chairman.
Mr. Chow Shou Son, | Mr. Kan Ying Po,
Mr. Li Koon Chun, | Mr. Mok Ching Kong
Mr. Fung Ping Shan, | Mr. Wong Yun Tong,
Mr. P. K. Kwok, | Mr. Chan Ching Shek,
Mr. Ng Chang Lak, | Mr. Kar Chin Sum.

Chief Manager ... Mr. Kan Tong Po,
Asst. Manager ... Mr. Li Tse Fong.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:—
LONDON, PARIS, NEW YORK
SHANGHAI SAN FRANCISCO
KOBE YOKOHAMA
NAGASAKI SAIGON
SINGAPORE PENANG
TIENTSIN HANKOW
MANILA BATAVIA
SAMARANG SOURABAYA
CALCUTTA BOMBAY
London Bankers—The London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.
Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account at the r. .e of Two per cent. per annum on Savings Account Four per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum
For 6 month at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum

KAN TONG PO,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, September, 1st 1921. 73

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA Limited.

Head Office:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorised Capital £3,000,000
Subscribed Capital £1,300,000
Paid-up Capital... ... ... £1,050,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Rangoon
Calcutta	Howrah	Madras	Shanghai
Colombo	Kandy	New York	Singapore
Delhi	Karachi	Penang	
Galle	Kota Bharu	Port Louis (Mauritius).	

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Every description of Banking and Exchang business transacted.
INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts to 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

N. C. WILSON,
Acting Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, January 17th, 1922. [43

THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office:—6, Des Voeux Road Central
Hankow Branch:—Pauck Building.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKING SERVICE PROMPT

CURRENT, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear Interest at Rates 2 per cent., 4 per cent., 5 per cent. respectively.

Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be welcome.

J. USANG LY,
Manager.

ongkong, July 7th, 1919. 7

THE BANK OF CHINA.

中國銀行

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital $50,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital 12,379,200.00
Reserve Funds 3,607,678.00
HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.

HONGKONG BRANCH:— 4, Queen's Road Central. Branches and sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.
London Bankers:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The Guaranty Trust Company of New York.
New York Bankers:—The Irving National Bank.
The Equitable Trust Company New York.
Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
Loans granted on approved securities.
Special facilities for Home Exchange.

TSUYEE. FEI,
Manager.

Hongkong, September 8th, 1921. 88

ASAHI BEER

SPECIALLY BREWED FOR EXPORT

DAI NIPPON BREWERY CO., LIMITED.

TOKYO, JAPAN.

SOLE AGENTS.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA LTD.

HONGKONG.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA)

THE STEAMSHIP

"VAN CLOON"

will be despatched to

SINGAPORE & BELAWAN-DELI, Direct.

21st January, 1922.

This vessel offers excellent cabin accommodation for saloon passengers.

Single and double cabins.
Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight and passage apply to:—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LYN,

Telephone No. 1574. Agents.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

(AN AMERICAN BANK).

Capital ... ... U.S. $4,000,000
Surplus, over ... ... U.S. $2,000,000

Head Office: NEW YORK.
Branch: SAN FRANCISCO.

Head Office for the Orient, SHANGHAI

Branches:
CANTON HANKOW MANILA TIENTSIN
CHANGSHA PEKING SINGAPORE

D. M. HIGGAR,
Manager.

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THE BANK OF TAIWAN, Limited.

(Taiwan Ginko).

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... ... Yen 60,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) ... ... ,, 45,000,000
Reserve Funds ... ... ,, 11,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka Moji.
FORMOSA—Giran, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Makung, Nanto, Pinan, Shinchiku Taichu, Tainan Takow Tamsui Tokyen, Heibo.
CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiukiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.
OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Rembar, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia Manchuria, Tsingtao, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, &c.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

S. KONDOH.
Manager.

Hongkong Branch,
8, Des Voeux Road
Hongkong, October 1st, 1921. 40

THE CHINESE MERCHANTS' BANK, LTD.

華商銀行有限公司

HEAD OFFICE
Alexandra Buildings, Chater Road.

GENERAL Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Loans granted on approved securities.
Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received at rates which may be ascertained on application.
The Bank also conducts a Savings Department.

K. C. LAU
Chief Manager.

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THE CHINA SPECIE BANK LTD.

HEAD OFFICE
St. George's Buildings, Hongkong.

Chairman of Board of Directors
Mr. WONG SHIU HAM

Chief Manager... ...Mr. L. S. Holme.
Asst. Manager... ...Mr. K. T. Woon
Hongkong Manager Mr. I. P. Allen.

Foreign exchange and General Banking business transacted.
Current, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear interests at rates of 2 per cent., 4 per cent., and 6 per cent., per annum, respectively.

L. S. HOLUM
Hongkong, October 2nd, 1920

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